The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 894.

PARIS FREE AGAIN.

The City Completely Evacuated by the Prussians.

Scenes and Incidents of the Occupation.

March of the German Columns Under the Arc de Triomphe.

The Return of Peace.

Conduct of the Prussians in Paris.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, March 4.—A letter from Paris dated the 3d states that the avenues are almost deserted. There is an extraordinary scene at the Arc de Triomphe. Two pieces of artillery have been unlimbered, and gunners are near at hand ready to sweep every avenue radiating from the arch. There is a strong guard of infantry, with arms piled, bivouacked in the vicinity. The soldiers are singing from song-books by the light of the camp-fires. There is much difference in their temper. Some fraternizing with the blouses, exchanging cigars and drinking wine, while others will not allow the strangers near their fires. All are boasting of the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, yet are glad that the war is over, that they may get back to the Fatherland. No one is allowed under the arch in Place de la Concorde. There is a strong guard of Bavarians lying on the ground in front of the gates of the Tuilleries.

The Return of Peace.

A dispatch from Havre of the 3d says the Mobiles and National Guards have disbanded, and the trenches around the town are being filled up.

Paris Evacuated.

LONDON, March 4.—The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, in accordance with the terms of the Convention.

The Emperor and the Landwehr.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—The Emperor William reviewed the German landwehr guards, artillery and pioneers, in the Bois de Bologne yesterday. Prince Frederick William, Gen. Moltke and Count Bismarck were present.

In and Out of Paris.

All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed. The Emperor goes to Berlin Monday.

Resignation of Deputies.

BORDEAUX, March 3.—Deputies Rochefort, Blanc, Malone and Tridon resigned their seats, considering the cession of Alsace illegal.

Disturbances in France.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—A dispatch from Lille to the Echo du Nord reports serious disturbances at Avgers, an important city in the French department of Marne et Loire, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

The Watchful Belgians.

The measures for placing the army of Belgium on a peace footing have been carried out.

A Bavarian sentry was picking immorteles from the statue of Strasbourg, when the Frenchmen passing cried "Beware."

At midnight I entered the French lines. Large bodies of guards were stationed around watch-fires.

The French Press.

As the Germans are to leave Paris this forenoon the papers reappear. The Debats says that in spite of patriotism Alsace, Lorraine, and Metz la Pucello pass under the control of Germany. France cannot continue the war. The future does not belong to us, but following generations will take vengeance. We can only say three words—silence, patience. The other we dare not pronounce; but we have no right to decide for future generations. They can act freely, and decide how to act. The Debats blames the Parisians as fickle, with feminine love of sight-seeing. They ought not to gaze on the Prussians.

A lady friend says the German soldiers are quartered very cleanly, and though awkward, are vastly superior to the French, and handsomer. They have been first-rate customers to French shop-keepers for wines and cigars.

The Evacuation.

Another letter dated Friday noon says the Prussian occupation of Paris has ended. The evacuation commenced last night, though it was not generally known. At 6 this morning it had begun in regular order with cavalry and artillery in advance, and on the sidewalks Prussian and Bavarian infantry faced the roadway. At 8:30 the first men of the main body passed through the Arch De Triomphe with bands playing and colors flying right straight under the Arch, the obstacles having been removed. At the side of the column General Schaekeyer, commanding the Eleventh corps, was stationed, and received the salutes of the men in passing. Many men wore evergreens on their helmets, and one regiment wore laurels.

At nine o'clock the Bavarian artillery and infantry, proceeding with full bands, arrived. A few minutes afterwards the head of the Prussian column reached the arch, marching in column sections. The morning had hitherto been foggy, but the sun now burst out gloriously, making everything appear grand. The troops cheered loudly, and the tattered appearance of their colors, borne proudly, attracted the attention of the French. Next came the Crown Prince and some dragoons, then the Eleventh regiment of the Jagers Guard and Prussian artillery. [Here the report closed.[

The News in the North.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Amiens, dated Friday night, says that the greatest joy and enthusiasm at the conclusion of peace has been manifested at the headquarters of, and thoughoutt he First Army Corps. The French commandant has requested the German general in command to give him arms for two companies, and also two cannon to preserve the public peace, as the workmen intend making a riotous demonstration when the German troops shall have [illegible] the place. No more requisitions [illegible] issued on the inhabitants, and many Prussian officers decline to live at the houses on which they were billetted, unless they are invited by their hosts, because they are now in receipt of their regular allowances.

The Emperor will not go to Stuttgart and Munich, but proceed direct to Berlin. Gen. Goeben leaves for Rouen to-morrow. The Prussian wounded have been sent home. It is expected that the First Army Corps will march in three days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Commons this evening Dilke gave notice of a resolution of regret that the government had assented to holding the Black Sea Conference on the conditions dictated by Prince Gortschakoff.

A discussion took place upon the colonial policy of the government, particularly with regard to South Africa.

Italian Matters.

FLORENCE, March 4.—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce with the United States of America has been signed. The Minister of War will soon ask Parliament for a credit for the manufacture of arms and the construction of defensive works.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 4, 11:30 A. M.—Consols 91¾. Money 91¾@91⅞ on account. American securities firmer; '62s, 92½ '65s, old, 92¾; '67s, 91¾; 10-40s, 90¼. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 119¼. Atlantic and Great Western 30¾.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—Bonds opened at 96½ and closed buoyant at 97¼ for '62.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton dull; tendency down; uplands barely 7⅜d; Orleans 7¾@7⅞. Sales 8,000 bales, to arrive, at 7¼d. Stock afloat, 50,600 bales; American, 350,000. Red Western wheat, 10s 9d@11s 4d.

NEW YORK.

Death of Walter Brown, the Famous Oarsman—The Ketchum Defaulting Case Again—Newspaper Libel Suit—Etc., Etc.

COLONISTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Ocean Queen left this port to-day with three hundred and seventy colonists for Magdalen, Lower California. They are taken out by the Lower California Company to pick and pack moss for exportation to China and England, to be used for dyeing purposes.

A STIR IN WALL STREET.

Wall and Broad streets were considerably excited to-day over the discovery that Albert Frank & Bro. had turned out to be defaulters. Yesterday they failed to make good their bank account, but the affair was not generally known until to-day. The amount of their default is about $100,000. The Union Bank and one or two of the largest bankers and brokers are the heaviest losers.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions to the French relief fund amount to $116,000.

DEATH OF WALTER BROWN.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother, in Newburg, New York, yesterday, from the enlargement of the spleen complicated with dropsy. The disease was contracted during the destruction of his boathouse at Boston a few weeks ago.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUIT.

Suit was brought in the New Jersey Supreme Court against the Jersey City Evening Journal, for slander by George Watts, arrested some time since on a charge of giving short weight in coal. Both before and after the arrest the Journal gave several accounts of what it purported to be frauds of the Wyoming and Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Watts is at the head of the company. Damages were laid at $10,000.

THE FAMOUS KETCHUM CASE.

Notices were served on Chas. J. Ketchum, formerly of the old firm of Morris, Ketchum, Son & Co., yesterday, requiring him to answer several complaints, which had been brought against himself and partner for the recovery of a large amount of money. The suits arise out of the famous defalcation of E. B. Ketchum a few years ago.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Representatives and Senators will hold a caucus on Monday, to agree upon the standing committees of the body.

THE COLORED BRETHREN.

In the House, this afternoon, while the members were being called by States to front the Speaker's desk for the purpose of having the oath administered, it so happened that South Carolina and Alabama were called together, and the colored members from these States, Rainey, Elliott and De Lorge, of the former State, and Turner, of the latter, were in the same group. Mr. Walls, the colored member from Florida, was sworn in with the Georgia and other Southern delegates.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

All the members were present and held their second meeting at the Department of State this afternoon. The American Ministers this evening entertained the British members with a banquet.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 4—P. M.

The Gold market was firmer at 110⅞@111. Loans were made at from 2½ to 4½ per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $37,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $327,000 and for the week $2,738,000.

Government bonds are strong, particularly '81s, which have advanced ⅛ per cent on yesterday's prices.

The Stock market was active but irregular. There was a decline about the middle of the day, but at the close reacted and advanced to about the opening prices. Union Pacific opened at 33, sold down to 27 on rumors that the President had not signed the army appropriation bill, and closed at 33¾. Indiana Central opened at 23 and sold down to 20 and closed at 21. The entire market closed active, but not quite so strong.

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent.

State securities are very steady, with but few transactions.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$4,625,887
Specie, increase	770,150
Circulation, decrease	60,163
Deposits, increase	7,430,458
Legal-Tenders, increase	841,360

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	116
Coupons of '62	112⅛
Coupons of '64	112½
Coupons of '65	112⅜
Do new	111⅜
Coupons of '67	111½
Coupons of '68	111⅝
Ten-forties	109⅝
Currency 6's	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	91⅞	Old Virg'a	65
Old Tenn	64¼	Old N. Car	48⅝
New Tenn	64¼	New N. Car	27½
New Virg'a	62		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	52¾	Northwestern	80
Quicksilver	13⅛	Do preferred	92¼
Mariposa	5⅛	Rock Island	112¾
Do preferred	9½	N. J. Cen't	108¾
Adams Express	70⅛	St. Paul	54½
Wells & Fargo	41⅝	Do preferred	77
Amer. Express	47¼	Tol. & Wabash	55⅛
U. S. Express	50¾	Do preferred	76½
Pacific Mail	44⅞	Fort Wayne	96⅞
N. Y. Cent'l, con	97⅞	Terre Haute	30¼
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	93⅛	Do preferred	55½
Erie	22⅞	Chi. & Alton	113⅛
Erie preferred	46	Do preferred	114¼
Harlem	127½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	41⅛
Do preferred	128	C. C. and C	83⅞
Reading	100¾	Burlington	150½
Mich. Central	117¾	Lake Shore	98¾
Pittsburg	109	Ill. Cent	133⅝

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—The receipts of beeves amounted to 3,400 head, being about 1,500 less than those of last week, and of better quality. The market opened with a demand for ¼c to ½c advance, but this was not realized. To-day the market was slow and dragging, with no demand, and holders had to sell at from ¼c to ½c lower than last week, instead of ½c higher, as they had expected the highest price would be 8c and the lowest 6c. This week has been called the dullest of the season, a large number remaining unsold and many going through in first hands. The following sales were made to-day: John Weber, 17 head Illinois, averaging 1,170 lbs, at 6¾c; 16, 1 300 lbs, at $6 80 per 100 lbs; 17, 1,250 lbs, at 6¾c per lb; 12 New York oxen, 1,800 lbs, at 6½c; Henry Rosenthal, 30 Illinois, 1,300 lbs, at 7¼c; 66, 1,277 lbs, at 6¾c; 16, 1,180 lbs, at 6½c; W. Galdiee, 20 Michigan, 1,140 lbs, at 6¾c; W. Robbins, 3 Canada, 1,600 lbs, at 8c; 18 Illinois, 1,220 lbs, at 7c; 15 Canada, 1,300 lbs, at 6¾c; Livingston & Rosenthal, 15 Kentucky, 1,360 lbs, at 7¾c; H. Rankin, 18 Illinois, 1,450 lbs, at 7⅝c; Yeoman & Warner, 18 Illinois, 1,300 lbs, at 7c; 170, 1,220 lbs, at 6½c; 75, 1,230 lbs, at 7¼c. There was not much doing in milch cows; prices ranged from $50 to $70 for fair to good. Sheep—Receipts of 10,000 head, average quality, which had an excellent market, but not so firm as that of yesterday, and some concessions had to be made. The market closes about ¼c better than last week, with a very few left over. The range for fair Western and New York was from 5½c to 7½c. Hogs—Receipts of 5,500 head; market weak and unchanged. Dressed at 9¾c to 10¼c for Western and State.

ARKANSAS.

Report of the Board of Impeachment Managers—They Recommend an Abandonment of the Charges.

A NEW PHASE.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special to-night says political affairs have assumed another phase. This morning, immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Neal, Chairman of the Board of Impeachment Managers, presented the following report:

Mr. Speaker—The Committee appointed by the House as the Board of Managers to prepare particular articles of impeachment against his Excellency Powell Clayton, Governor of Arkansas, and to exhibit and make good the same, did, in obedience to an order of the House, immediately proceed to the bar of the Senate and did there file notice that they would exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and the committee have made every effort within their power to obtain information to enable them to prepare such articles of impeachment for the consideration of this House. The committee addressed to the board of managers, heretofore appointed by this House, in this behalf, a letter, and delivered the same to the chairman of said board the day it bears date, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, respectfully requesting the said board to furnish this committee with testimony and the names of all witnesses on behalf of the State in the case, together with residences of witnesses, and the committee have not as yet received the desired information. The committee have used their utmost diligence to learn such facts as the committee are of opinion must be learned, in order to exhibit particular articles of impeachment against his excellency the Governor, with the dignity becoming the honorable House, and have carefully sought information of parties who, the committee had reason to believe, were in possession or conversant with the evidence necessary to conduct the trial of impeachment successfully and have failed in their efforts. The committee have also examined with care the records of the office of the Secretary of State which have a bearing upon issues of State bonds to railroads in connection with acts of the Legislature relating thereto, and are of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to convict the Governor of misdemeanor in office. The committee having made their unsuccessful efforts to procure necessary evidence or information, have to report that they have failed to obtain any facts or data that would warrant them in attempting to prepare the particular articles of impeachment against the Governor. When these grave questions were presented to the House with some others, some days ago, the House was assured there was ample testimony at hand to sustain the charges therein set forth, which could be obtained at any time, and would be furnished upon application, with a full and complete statement of facts that could be proven on trial, which would have enabled the committee to prepare particular articles of impeachment. After resuming the attempt to obtain these facts, the report states that the committee was unwilling, in view of all the facts, to prosecute the case, as they believe they cannot do so successfully, and offer a resolution to the effect that further proceedings in the case be dispensed with. [Here the lines broke down.]

WASHINGTON.

What the President Wants the New Congress to Do—A Trick of the Republicans that Fails—The Bills that Were Left to Die—Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Forty-first Congress ended and the Forty-second Congress organized to-day, in the presence of overflowing galleries of spectators, and an extraordinary attendance on the floors of the Senate and House. With the exception of the non-admission of the Democratic Senator from Alabama, there was a complete organization of the new Congress. The Senate being a perpetual body of course elected no officers, while that proceeding in the House was merely the ratification of the Republican caucus nominations, which passed off without any incident worthy of note. The Democrats protested against the admission of the Republican delegation from Mississippi, on the ground that they were elected for the last and present Congress on the same day, and received certificates from the military instead of the State authorities, while the Republicans objected to the swearing in of the Tennessee delegation on the ground that they were elected on a day not named by law. The questions were fully argued, and both delegations were then sworn in, with a reservation that the credentials of the latter members should be examined and reported upon by the Committee on Elections.

There was quite a little sensation when the five negro members appeared before the Speaker and were sworn in. Three of them are black. In the choice of seats, three of them chose seats in a row just in front of Gen. Banks, while the other two were sandwiched elsewhere among the white Republican members.

PROBABILITIES OF AN ADJOURNMENT.

After the new Congress organized there was a most emphatic vote in the House in favor of adjournment from next week to December. More than two thirds of the members voted for that adjournment, and no doubt is felt of the concurrence of the Senate. Before the House voted, Mr. Dawes, who proposed it, was appealed to to withdraw his resolution till the President's wishes could be learned, but the House insisted on a vote, with the result named. The impression has been quite general that there would be a session of a month or six weeks, but the fact that all the appropriation bills were passed materially aids the vote for going home.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

Just before the old Congress took a recess early this morning, the Republicans made an effort to so amend the rules as to retain the power of forcing legislation through, the same as under the old two-thirds rules now destroyed by the increased Democratic strength. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, with the concurrence of the leading Republicans elected to the next House, proposed a resolution that after a vote to order the previous question should be taken, but one motion, and that to adjourn, should be in order, thus preventing the minority from resisting the passage of a bill through the usual parliamentary forms. The Democrats jumped to their feet in fierce denunciations of the movement, and Brooks, of N. Y., informed the Radical side that if persisted in it would be resisted to the very borders of revolution. Finally the Republicans came to the conclusion that on the tariff or tax question enough of their own number might vote with the Democrats, and thus cause this new rule to return home to plague its inventors. It was then abandoned. It was one of the boldest infringements on the rights of the minority ever attempted in Congress.

LEFT TO DIE.

The free-coal bill which passed the House was simply talked to death in the Senate by the friends of bituminous coal in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Cincinnati and Southern railroad bill died with the session, having failed to pass the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The President, it is understood to-night, does not desire the new Congress to remain in session. He is willing to let San Domingo go over till December, when he proposes to submit a treaty to the Senate instead of a joint resolution of annexation.

NEW CONSUL GENERAL.

E. M. Archibald, C. B., British Consul at New York, has been appointed Consul-General for the United States.

[To the Associated Press.]

REDEMPTION OF 3 PER CENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Boutwell to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to notify holders of the 3 per cent. certificates of March 2d, 1867, and July 25th, 1868, that all such certificates bearing the dates from October 10th, 1867, to December 16th, 1867, inclusive, of the denomination of $5,000 each between the numbers 361 and 1,099, and of the denomination of $10,000 between the numbers 759 and 1,070, will be paid on presentation at his office, and that from and after the 10th of April, 1871, the March certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful reserve in the possession of any national banking association.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate went into executive session about 5 o'clock this morning and confirmed the following nominations: L. P. Brown, A. R. Sheppard, A. B. Mullet and James A. Magruder, to constitute a Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia; George A. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory; Jas. Henry, United States Marshal Western District Michigan; Cornelius Hedges, United States Marshal District of Montana. Indian Agent—G. A. Bateman, State of Nevada. Postmasters—H. B Van Bleere, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota; James W. Fike, Clinton, Missouri; H. D. Cattes, Stillwater, Minnesota; F. E. Lathrop, Columbia, Missouri; James C. Parrott, Keokuk; Harriet E. Douy, Troy, Ohio; Charles H. Spofferd, Rockford, Illinois; John Clinton, Brownsville, Tennessee.

LAST MOMENTS.

The Senate galleries were crowded this morning, on the resumption of business. At half past ten o'clock, a recess having been taken from 6 o'clock to that hour, much interest was manifested, both in the galleries and on the floor in the closing scenes, which, however, were devoid of special interest. The bill for abolishing the tax on coal was laid aside to give way to the bill for the relief of the Sisters of Charity of Charleston, which was under debate when the session expired. The same subject was under consideration at the close of the preceding session of this Congress, when it was, as on the present occasion, defeated by debate.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill, as finally passed, contains the following items, inserted by the Senate last night: Rebuilding light-house at Cleveland, Ohio, $5,000; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of the census marshals fifty per cent., in his discretion, the entire amount of compensation not to exceed eight dollars per day for the time employed; also, a section authorizing the President of the United States to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof.

Americans in Paris During the Siege.

The following list of Americans was registered at the office of Messrs Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, during the siege:

Louis Belrose, Jr., Philadelphia.
W. Belamy, Jr., Boston.
General A. D. Burnside, Providence, R. I.
C. H. A. Carter, Paris.
Mr. Cragg, America.
Mr. Davidson, Louisville.
Mr. Durand, Chicago.
Mrs. Durand, New Orleans.
Miss Durand, New Orleans.
Wm. Evelyn, Virginia.
J. H. Flanner, North Carolina.
Benj. Field, Boston and Bombay.
Mrs. Faxon, New York.
O. Hopkinson, Philadelphia.
Thomas E. Harrison, New York.
J. H. Harrison, New York.
Mrs. Hitchcock and family, New Orleans.
William Herrick, New York.
Mrs. Hamilton, New York.
Mrs. Hodge, New York.
A. E. Johnston, M. D., Ohio.
Andrew D. Leslie, Ohio.
Cn. Lyon, Edinburgh.
Edward May, Paris.
Mr. Norcum, California.
Dr. A. Preterrex, Paris.
C. A. Reed, New York.
W. H. Riggs, Washington, D. C.
A. S. Southworth, New York.
J. Frank Sterling, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Schlecker, Washington.
Miss Schlecker, Washington.
Henry Turnbull, New York.
G. Washburne, Illinois.

Amnestied Cuba.

HAVANA, March 4.—Major Argon, aid to Count Valmazeda, returned yesterday, having pardoned, under the Captain General's order's, 800 rebels. His success pacifies the rich jurisdictions of Cardenas and Colon, the most productive sugar-growing parts of the island. Maj. Argon will leave soon on another important mission.

Extraordinary Weather and Other Matters at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., March 4.—The thermometer indicates 34 degs., having fallen 28 degs. in 18 hours. It snowed heavily for two hours to-day.

The Governor to-day signed the bill chartering the Washington and Richmond road.

In the House to-day an amendment to the bill was adopted authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond and Petersburg road to the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio road.

A Utah Gold Panic.

SALT LAKE, March 4.—The excitement at Ogden, forty miles from here, concerning the gold placer diggings discovered there, is intense. Several nuggets have been found. Claims are rapidly being taken up, business is neglected, and there is a general stampede for the grounds.

OLD AND NEW.

The Tapping out of the Forty-first and the Rapping in of the Forty-second Congress.

A Moment that Makes and Unmakes the Dispensers of our Liberties.

Probabilities of an Early Adjournment of the Present Session.

The Ending Up.

SENATE............WASHINGTON, March 4.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The Senate is still considering the omnibus bill.

MR. FENTON moved the appropriation of $9,000 for light-houses, &c., at Fair Haven, N. Y. Agreed to.

The appropriation for public buildings at Hartford, Conn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; and St. Louis, Mo., were severally rejected.

MR. TRUMBULL offered an amendment, looking to a reform in the civil service. It authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States, as will best promote its efficiency. Agreed to.

During the consideration of the bill the House substitute for the Senate bill relating to fraudulent trade-marks, and for protecting American manufactures of watches from fraudulent foreign imitations, passed.

MR. POMEROY moved as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to repeal the duty on coal. Objection being made that, as an amendment was of the nature of a bill raising revenue, it could not be received. He asked consent to withdraw it, but Mr. Edmunds objected. The motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost. Yeas, 15; nays, 25. Mr. Pomeroy then withdrew it.

MR. TRUMBULL gave notice that so soon as the pending bill was disposed of, he would move to take up the House joint resolution on the subject.

At 2:15 a. m. the bill was passed.

DUTY ON COAL.

MR. TRUMBULL then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House joint resolution repealing the duty on coal. Agreed to.

Considerable discussion at once ensued, and motions were made for an executive session and to take up private bills, for the purpose of consuming the time and defeating the bill.

MR. TRUMBULL protested against the course of the opponents of repeal, and appealed to its friends to stand by the measure. The debate continues.

The pending question upon the passage of the repeal of duties on coal was debated until a few minutes of 5 o'clock this morning, when the Senate held an executive session of one hour, and then took a recess until 10:30 a. m.

THE CLOSING UP.

After the close of last night's report, Mr. Warner proceeded to read a lengthy written argument in favor of the payment of the claims of loyal Southerners, and a more conciliatory policy towards the South. The pending question, upon the passage of the repeal of duties on coal, was debated until a few minutes of 5 o'clock this morning, when the Senate had an executive session of one hour and then took a recess until 10:30 a. m.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Sawyer moved to postpone the coal duty repeal, as he was satisfied of the impossibility of obtaining a vote on the bill.

MR. VICKERS said there were four speeches yet to be made on the bill, and it could not pass before the Senate adjourned.

After discussion, Mr. Sawyer moved to postpone the coal bill in order to pass the bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars to pay for the destruction of the Hospital of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, Charleston, S. C. Agreed to.

The latter bill was considered without action.

Messrs. Morton and Thurman, according to previous appointment, reported having waited on the President, and that they were informed that the Executive had no other communication to make.

At this point Mr. Bayard rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, for the eminent ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was entertained by unanimous consent, and adopted without objection.

The hour (twelve o'clock) fixed by law for the expiration of the session arrived, when the Vice President addressed the Senate as follows:

"Thanking Senators for the approval of my official course, which you have placed on your records, I declare the third session of the Senate of the United States of the Forty-first Congress adjourned without day. The time fixed for the assembling of the session according to law of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of the names of the Senators elect, and they will present themselves in front of the Vice President's chair to take the oath of office."

THE XLII CONGRESS.

In accordance with the invitation of the Vice President the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office:

Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island, Coldwell, of Kansas, Cragin, of New Hampshire, Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Ferry, of Michigan, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, Kelly, of Oregon, Logan, of Illinois, Morrill, of Maine, Robertson, of South Carolina, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Saulsbury, of Delaware, Cooper, of Tennessee, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Wright, of Iowa, Windom, of Minnesota, and West, of Louisiana.

ALCORN AND CLAYTON.

The names of Senators elect, Alcorn of Mississippi, and Clayton of Arkansas, were not called.

VANCE.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that the name of Vance, Senator from North Carolina, would not be called as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed.

GOLDTHWAITE.

When the name of Goldthwaite, of Alabama, was reached during the calling of the roll of new Senators, Mr. Sherman objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read a memorial, signed by forty-five members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.

SAULSBURY FORGETS.

MR. SAULSBURY, whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not retired from his seat, here addressed the Chair and objected to the reception of the paper. [Several Senators, aside—"The gentleman is no longer a member."]

MR. SAULSBURY—[Bowing and resuming his seat]—Oh! I beg pardon; I forgot. [Great laughter.]

The memorial was then read by the Secretary, setting forth that the memorialists protest against Goldthwaite's admission on the ground that he was not elected by a legal majority of the members of both houses of the Alabama Legislature. In conclusion, the memorial suggests an inquiry as to whether Goldthwaite does not labor under legal and political disabilities.

MR. SHERMAN moved to lay the credentials and memorial on the table until the organization of the Senate is completed.

It was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After considerable debate, the subject was disposed of, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, by laying the credentials of Mr. Goldthwait on the table temporarily.

The Committee of Notification to the President and House of the organization of the Senate were then appointed.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

The Vice President then laid before the Senate two sets of credentials from the State of Texas. One represented that the late Senator Hamilton had been elected for the next term, and the other certifying the election of Reynolds.

MR. FLANNIGAN moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Hamilton.

MR. MORTON called for the reading of the joint resolution of the Texas Legislature giving an explanation of the case.

MR. CONKLING inquired whether both credentials were in proper form.

MR. THURMAN said his information was that Mr. Reynolds' credentials did not contain the signature of the Governor.

MR. MORTON explained that the omission was an accident, and that otherwise the credentials were in proper form. Upon his suggestion the credentials were temporarily tabled.

FOSTER BLODGET.

The credentials of Foster Blodget, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia, were then presented by the chairman, when Mr. Hill called attention to the protest he had recently presented from many Georgia Republicans against Blodget's admission. He said he merely discharged his duty to the people of Georgia in presenting the case to the Senate, and that if the facts alleged concerning the election were true they deserved careful consideration.

The subject was then temporarily disposed of by being laid on the table, and at 1:15 the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

HOUSE.

The all-night session of the House was continued until 5:30 o'clock a. m.

THE TWO PARTIES.

A regular storm was raised by a proposition of Mr. Garfield to adopt the amendment of the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Democrats to aim at giving to the Republican majority in the next Congress the same power that it exercised during the present Congress, through its majority of over two-thirds. The proposition was to amend the 42d rule, so as to provide that, after the previous question is moved, no motion shall be entertained, except to adjourn, to fix the time to which it will adjourn, and to lay on the table. Such motions not to be repeated—and that, after the previous question is seconded, no original motion whatever shall be entertained, except the single motion to adjourn.

MESSRS. ELDRIDGE and BROOKS, of New York, RANDALL, and other Democrats, denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms, amid great excitement.

MR BROOKS vowing the Democrats would resist, even at the hazard of a revolution.

MR VAN WYCK declared that the Forty-second Congress could adopt its own rules, and that the present Congress had found the existing rules necessary to secure honest legislation.

MR. ELDRIDGE thanked God that there were some honest men on the Republican side of the House.

MR. GARFIELD denied that it was the purpose of the proposed rule to place the minority in the power of the majority.

Finally, amid much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 64 to 62—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

A SHAKING OF FISTS.

Another scene occurred when Mr. Clark, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up the land-grant bill, which was denounced by Messrs. McNeely and Randall as a State steal, the charge being resented by Mr. Clark, who pronounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows. The proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only two affirmative votes.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Finally, at half-past 4 o'clock, the omnibus bill came over from the Senate, with an enormous batch of amendments tacked to it, which were read.

MR. DAWES stated that the Committee on Appropriations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that although there were many things in them which they did not entirely approve, he still thought that on the whole the best thing which the House could do was to concur in them all, rather than send them to a conference committee. He, therefore, moved to concur in all the Senate amendments.

MR. LAWRENCE endorsed the statement of Mr. Dawes, and said that the bill, as it came from the Senate, was an improvement on the bill, as it had left the House. The amendments were then concurred in, and the House at 5:20 o'clock took a recess till 10 o'clock a. m., having first resolved that no business should be in order during the rest of the session, except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enrol bills, and in reference to the general appropriation bills.

LUNCHES.

The President, with his private secretaries and Cabinet, came to the Capitol to sign bills, and were snugly cared for in the President's room just a moment ago. They were in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who had spread a fine collation in his office. On the House side a well-known frequenter of the corridors has pre-empted the Military Committee room and spread a beautiful supply of canvas back duck, champagne, and cigars.

The House is impatient at the delay of the Senate, and manifests its feelings in disorder and turmoil.

A VETO.

The House reconvened at ten o'clock this morning, and the Speaker presented several executive communications, among others a message from the President vetoing a House bill, and which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The members generally wore an expression of weariness, consequent on the long night session and a want of rest. After about five minutes spent in the presentation of the executive messages the House took a further recess until seven o'clock. In the meanwhile the members gathered in groups, holding a noisy conversation over the scenes of the night session and the preparations for the opening of the Forty-second Congress. The galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

The House resumed session at 11 o'clock a. m.

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

MR NEGLEY called up the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the investigation in the management of National Asylum. It was laid on the table without action.

PAY.

A resolution was adopted to pay J. J. Hines, of Alabama, five hundred dollars for contesting the seat to which he was elected. Unanimous consent being asked for several propositions of various kinds, Mr. Randall objected, and gave notice that he would object to everything. Business, therefore, came to a stand-still, and the buzz of conversation became general again in the hall and galleries. At this time there was not a vacant seat in the galleries.

11:40 A. M.—A committee of the House was ordered to be sent with a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make Congress was ready to adjourn. Messrs. Garfield, Mercur and Cox were appointed such committee.

MR. GARFIELD announced that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, and were informed that he had no further communication to make.

THE SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY.

The hour of noon arrived, when a call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel. Suddenly the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect silence, when the Speaker, addressing the House, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—Our labors are at an end, but I delay final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow on my official course and conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political advocates. Beyond that you gave me assurances I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines. Your expressions are most gratifying to me and most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour, enjoys a memorable distinction. It is the first in which all the States have been represented on this floor since the baleful winter that preceded our late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then—years of trials and triumph, years of wild destruction and years of careful rebuilding, and, after all, as a result, all the National Government is here to-day united, strong and proud, defiant and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded, and with three additional States, represented on the folds of its flag. For these prosperous fruits of our great struggle let us humbly give thanks to the God of Battles and to the Prince of Peace. And now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation I feel for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the only remaining duty of my office in declaring, as I now do, that the House of Representatives of the forty-first Congress is adjourned *sine die.*

THE UNSIGNED BILLS.

The President and members of his Cabinet, together with his Private Secretary, occupied the President's room, near the Senate Chamber, where the President signed all bills which were presented to him, excepting nine, as follows:

An act for the protection of purchasers of land sold for direct tax in insurrectionary States.

An act in relation to the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad company, of Alabama.

An act relating to the telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

A joint resolution relating to the rights of actual settlers upon certain lands.

An act for the relief of Anna M. Howard.

An act granting a pension to Adam Correl.

An act for the relief of James Ormsby.

An act for the relief of George Wright.

An act for the relief of Mary Clark, widow of Leonard Clark.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President this forenoon approved and signed sixty-seven bills, including the remaining general appropriation bills.

The President remained some time awaiting the organization of the two houses in order to save the joint committee the trouble of sending to him at the Executive mansion. He had no printed message to communicate. Several hundred bills which passed one house or the other, failed to receive concurrent action.

Among the House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate, were the following:

An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statute relating to the Postoffice Department.

An act to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah Territory—the anti-polygamy bill.

An act to extend the time for the presentation of claims for bounty under act of July 28, 1866.

A joint resolution relating to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

An act to authorize the President to accept the resignation of judges of the United States Court.

An act for the better security of the Agricultural College funds.

An act for the protection of settlers on the public lands of the United States.

An act to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on public lands.

An act to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroad, &c.

An act in relation to additional bounties.

A joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of Government workmen, &c.

An act to amend the bankruptcy act.

An act increasing all pensions twenty per cent.

An act to charter the Cincinnati and Southern railroad.

An act to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy.

HOUSE.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address and stepped down from the dais, to take his place on the floor as a member of the new Congress, an unanimous expression of approval and applause broke out in the chamber and galleries, and the clapping of hands was general and long-sustained. Then, after a short pause, Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, summoned the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of the members by States. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California were unrepresented, elections in those States not having been held.

In regard to North Carolina, the Clerk stated that he had been requested by Mr. Rogers, member from the Fourth district, not to call his name, and he therefore did not do so.

In regard to Mississippi, the Clerk stated that Mr. White's credentials were in a peculiar form, owing to the fact that the elections were held under the reconstruction acts. It appeared to him they met all the substantial requirements of law, and he therefore accepted them.

In regard to Tennessee, the Clerk stated that the credentials presented differed essentially from those presented by the members of the Forty-first Congress. They were both vague and evasive, and the changes made were so marked and special as to create the belief that they perhaps were made to produce uncertainty. He had been in doubt as to his duty concerning them, but he had finally concluded to give them this time the benefit of the doubt and accept them. The point which had been urged that the election was not held on the day fixed by the law of Tennessee involved a construction of the constitution and several laws of the State, and he had concluded not to rule on it.

As to the Third district of Arkansas, the Clerk stated that the certificate presented on its face evidence that it had not been issued within the time specified by law, nor for two months thereafter; beside there were serious doubts at the time of the right to do it. The circumstances were so suspicious that he felt compelled to right it. He had made these explanations because he had observed his like action on previous occasions, when unexplained, had been misunderstood.

The roll having been completed, the Clerk announced that 222 members had answered to their names; the full representation being 243.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

MR. BLAIR, of Michigan, then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

MR. BLAIR then, on behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated Mr. Blaine, of Maine, for Speaker, and MR. WOOD, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated Mr. Morgan, of Ohio.

The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck, and Eldridge, and proceeded to take the vote. The vote having been completed, the result was announced by Mr. Banks, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110. Blaine had received 126 and Morgan 93. The Clerk thereupon declared that Mr. Blaine, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Blaine, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Pollard and Morgan.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Calling the House to order, he said:

GENTLEMEN: The Speakership of the American House of Representatives has always been esteemed inviolate, and the honor of a re-election to that position carries with it peculiar gratification, in that it implies approval of past official bearing. For this great mark of your confidence I can but return my sincerest devotion to the duties which you call upon me to discharge. Chosen by the party representing the political majority of this House, the Speaker owes faithful allegiance to the principles and policy of that party, but he will fail far below the honorable requirements of his station if he fails to give to the minority its fullest rights under the rules which he is called upon to administer. The successful working of our grand system of government depends in a large measure on the vigilance of party organization, and the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful, and well nigh balanced in numbers. The Forty-second Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness and prosperity throughout the land. Under a wise administration of the National Government peace reigns in all our borders, and the only misunderstanding with any foreign nation is, we may hope, at this moment in process of honorable, cordial and lasting adjustment. We are fortunate in meeting at such a time; fortunate in representing such constituencies, and fortunate in legislating for such a country. I trust, gentlemen, that our official intercourse may be free from personal asperity, believing that all our labors will eventuate in the public good, and, invoking the blessing of Him without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain, I am now ready to proceed with the further organization of the House, and as the first step thereto, I will myself take the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws. [General applause.]

Mr. Dawes, the senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. Then the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to members from the New England States, who ranged themselves in an arc of a circle in the area in front of the clerk's desk and took the oath with uplifted hands. They were followed by members from New York and New Jersey; then by members from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and so on. The members from the Southern States took the modified oath.

MR. MAYNARD objected to the swearing-in of Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, as being disqualified from holding office.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

MR. KERR objected to the swearing-in of the Tennessee members, on the ground that the election law of Tennessee had been repealed, and that they were elected without the sanction of law. He presented a protest from the citizens of Tennessee, and explained that the Tennessee Legislature had, by one sweeping measure, repealed all the acts of the previous Legislature, including the election law.

MR. BINGHAM moved that the Tennessee members be sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections. On motion it was agreed to and they were sworn in, three of them taking the test oath of 1862, and five the modified oath of 1868.

THE MISSISSIPPI MEMBERS.

MR. KERR stated his grounds of objection to swearing in the Mississippi members. Their credentials being presented was no prima facie evidence of their right to a seat.

MR. ELDRIDGE suggested that if these men could be elected to occupy their seats for 3 years and 3 months, they might as well be elected for twenty years or for life.

MR. KERR assented to that proposition, and said that the attempt to elect men for two Congresses was made for the purpose of preventing and forestalling a legitimate and fair election by the people for representatives in the forty-second Congress.

MR BINGHAM moved that the Mississippi representatives be sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Bingham's motion was agreed to, and the Mississippi members were accordingly sworn in and their credentials referred. This completed the organization of the House.

MR. DAWES offered a resolution declaring the following persons officers of the House for the Forty-second Congress: Edward McPherson, Clerk; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; O. S. Buxton, Doorkeeper; W. S King, Postmaster; and J. G. Butler, Chaplain—being the officers of the last House.

MR. WOOD presented as Democratic candidates for the same positions the names of Jas. G Berret, District Columbia; N. E. Isenber, Pennsylvania; Owen Thorn, California; Seaton Gales, North Carolina: and Rev. Ignatus D. Cooper, Delaware, Chaplain.

Rejected by a party vote.

Dawes' resolution was adopted, and the officers named sworn into office.

The delegates from the territories, seven in number, were then called and sworn in.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT.

A committee from the House was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to proceed to business. Messrs. Hooper, Niblack and Schofield were appointed.

ADJOURNMENT DAY.

MR. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment sine die on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. The resolution was agreed to without yeas and nays, by a vote of 147 to 17.

MR. KELLY called up the case of Waddell, of N. C., to whose swearing in Maynard had objected. He moved that Waddell be sworn in. Agreed to. The modified oath was administered.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then proceeded to draw for seats, and the proceeding was attended with the usual uproar and confusion.

Mr. Dawes was permitted, through courtesy, to select his seat before the drawing, and then, at 4:20, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

Voice of the French Prisoners.

A communication from Leipsic, under date of February 17th, has the following:

"As already announced, a petition to the National Assembly at Bordeaux is circulating among the French prisoners, in which the captured French army in Germany makes the following declaration: 'We will obey the government which France shall choose; but if our position as soldiers prohibits us from taking part in the political struggle we have the right to demand, as citizens, that the government to which it will be our duty to give our blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. We have, therefore, the honor to request you to appeal to universal suffrage in order to decide the following two questions: First, monarchy or republic; second, the name of the monarch in case of the monarchy being successful. We, beforehand, engage, upon our honor, to submit to the will of the country.'"

Sun Baths.

Dr. Dio Lewis, in his new book entitled "Our Girls," advocates the use of sun baths in summer, saying: "One good bath in the sunshine is worth more than many baths in water, as valuable as they are." There can be no doubt regarding the beneficial influence of the solar rays upon the unclothed human body, but the difficulty is how to get such a bath without being liable to the interference of the police. Could not the roofs of houses be utilized for this purpose?

1871. SPRING OPENING. 1871.

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE.

On MONDAY MORNING, the 6th, we shall exhibit full lines of NEW SPRING GOODS in every department. We shall make special sale of

200 pieces superb Black Gros Grains, beginning at the low price of $1 25 per yard

These goods cannot be bought regularly at less than $1 50 to $1 75 per yard.

200 pieces new shades Fancy Silks.
175 pieces new styles Japanese Silks in checks, stripes, and shots.
200 pieces new Spring Poplins, stripes, plaids, checks, & granites.
250 pieces superb plain black Alpacas, best value in the market.
100 pieces colored Alpacas, beginning at 25c per yard.
175 pieces new style Percales.
50 pieces new style Spring Ginghams.
50 pieces new English Chintz.

ALSO

A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS:

Bombazines, Crapes, Tamise, English Cashmeres, Barathea, Australian Crapes, &c.

500 Pieces White Goods:

Jaconets, Cashmeres, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Victorine Lawns, Tarltons, Linen Lawns, Mulls, &c.

500 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,

With a full stock of New Style Laces,

All of which we shall sell LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in our HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTM'T

50 pieces Loom Damask at 30 to 50c per yard.
100 pieces 8-4 Bleached Table Damask at 75c to $1 75.
50 pieces Super Barnsly Damask at $1 75 to $2 50.
300 dozen Linen Napkins and Doylies.
500 dozen Huck Towels at $1 per dozen to $4.
50 pieces Pillow Linens of every width.
200 pieces Irish Linens at 25c to $1 per yard.
50 pieces Turkey Red Damask at $1 per yard and upward.

The above have just been opened, and we guarantee them LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

GREAT SALE OF DOMESTICS.

4-4 Bleached Cottons at 12 1-2 cts.
All other leading brands at New York wholesale quotations.
10-4 Bleached Sheetings very cheap.

We shall also exhibit in our SHAWL DEPARTMENT new style SPRING SHAWLS in Ottoman Stripes, Plaids, &c.

We desire to call the special attention of every buyer of Dry Goods to this our first Spring Opening. Our stock having been purchased for cash, we are enabled to sell LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY, and solicit an examination of our goods and prices

S. BARKER & CO.

THE DENTISTS.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 4th.]

The association met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Dental College, yesterday morning, with the new President, Dr. H. A. Smith, in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Dr. Goddard moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday against the election of Dr. E. Osmond to membership, as he had misapprehended the case and had voted against him yesterday.

Dr. Taft seconded the motion.

Dr. Morgan opposed the reconsideration, on the ground that if Dr. Osmond is an educated dentist, and has been living right here within a stone's throw of the meetings of dental associations and had never attended them; had never written for dental journals, and had put up signs and advertisements offering to make artificial work for ten dollars, when he had not intended to do this, he was not a proper man for this association. He did not regard the Mississippi Valley Dental Association to be a reformatory institution, nor a church to receive sinners before they repent.

Drs. Wheeler, Keely, Berry, and Smith, of this city, spoke in favor of Dr. Osmond.

Dr. Wright, of Cincinnati, asked and desired the question answered distinctly, if this association, composed as it is of members from all parts of the West, proposes to take into account the fees charged by its members. It has been stated that Dr. Osmond has undercut the regular charges. Have we regular charges?

The question was answered in the negative.

The Committee on Membership reported the name of Dr. Thos C. Fahnstock, of this city, for membership. Elected.

By vote it was decided to reconsider the vote taken yesterday in regard to Dr. Osmond.

Dr. Taft proposed that the vote be postponed till Dr. Osmond could be heard from, as it was understood that he was willing to make explanations.

Dr. Osmond responded, and stated his explanations of his past advertisement. Stated that he had advertised ten-dollar work for a special purpose, but that he had never intended to make this inferior or cheap style of work, and that he had never made it, but had shown it in his office. His patients had refused to accept it. He acknowledged that he had charged the full fees that were usual for similar operations by other dentists of good standing.

The vote was taken, and the result showed that his explanations were satisfactory—yeas, 16; nays, 3.

Dr. Morgan, the retiring President, was called upon for an address. He replied that though it had been the custom for retiring Presidents to deliver an address, he had not prepared one, because he did not wish to take up the time of the Association. He said he thought we did not quite appreciate the advantages of our meetings here. These societies are the foundations of our knowledge. Here are where the seed thoughts are cast that spring up and do great good throughout the profession. Thanking the society for the honor and assistance it had favored him with, he retired amidst general applause.

The following are delegates to the American Dental Association, a national society, which meets next August at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia: Dr. J. F. Canine, Louisville; Dr. Merritt Wells, Indianapolis; Dr. J. E. Cravens, Indianapolis; Dr. L. P. Meredith, Cincinnati; Dr. R. A. Mollineaux, New Richmond, Indiana; Dr. A. O. Rawls, Connersville, Indiana; Dr. J. A. Stipp, Xenia, Ohio; Mr. E. C. Sloan, Ironton, Ohio; Dr. Charles Welch, Wilmington, Ohio; Dr. R. E. Finley, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The following committees were appointed by the President:

Executive Committee—Drs. J. Taft, E. C. Sloan, W. H. Goddard.

Committee on Membership—Drs. G. W. Keely, B. D. Wheeler, P. G. C. Hunt.

Dr. Taft opened the discussion. He stated in brief terms the importance of attention to that branch of dental research. He had for several months past given a careful attention to the anatomical structure of the teeth. He found that the Dentine was all of one type, yet differed in individual teeth as faces differ in individuals. He has worked with an instrument in part owned by the college and in part owned by himself, which had a capacity of six thousand diameters. He had been hooted at for claiming this power for the instrument, but it was as easily demonstrated as the measurement of a common table. The bony structure of the teeth had received a careful examination, and he was able by means of the camera lucidi, to transfer to sheets of paste board perfect drawings of the various features of tooth structure. These were exhibited to the meeting and excited a good deal of interest. The discussion was of a strictly scientific character, and developed very little of general interest more than the fact that the microscope is now regarded as an indispensable adjunct to dental science.

The next subject for discussion was Dental Therapeutics.

Dr. Rehwinkle expressed the need for dental publications in this department.

Dr. Osmond gave his experience in cases of sensitive dentine on the margin of the gums. He prescribed phosphates of lime internally, and applied nitrate of silver in solution. It was objectionable on account of discoloring the teeth, especially objectionable in the front teeth. Cases where the teeth had become little else than sensitive gelatinous structures were cited as cured and restored to usefulness by this treatment. He described the modus operandi, which attracted profound attention.

Dr. Watt expressed his satisfaction with the statement, and amplified its correctness from his own experience.

Dr. Osmond came back to the subject with further experience in the use of nitrate of silver. He used it for sensitive dentine in cavities before filling, and found that it removed all the sensitiveness that usually follows filling.

Dr. Willis spoke on the subject of diseased roots. He claimed a fair degree of perfection in this special practice, and warned against treatment with carbolic acid. He found it a very troublesome and violent remedy.

Dr. Roudebush gave it as his experience that he never succeeded in saving more than one tooth in ten—never one that had had an ulcer at the root. He had success in treating sensitive dentine with carbolic acid. As Dr. Willis stated that he saved a majority of his cases, he thought it important to the association to hear the modus operandi. For his part, he found the only remedy for abscesses at the root to be the forceps.

Dr. Osmond stated that he seldom saw trouble result from carbolic acid. He found it effective in his own individual case, and he had used it extensively since with satisfactory results.

Dr. Taft believed the statements of Drs. Willis and Roudebush both as worthy of belief, for, as circumstances alter cases, so the teeth practiced upon by both dentists presented different conditions, and could not, therefore, stand for illustration in any case but their own particular instance. He was decidedly in favor of treatment—patient and intelligent treatment.

Dr. Morgan observed that strumous patients, and especially those of scrofulous habit, afforded very unsatisfactory results in treatment. The abscess and inflammation could, of course, be remedied at the time, but the condition would return and give new trouble.

Dr. Rehwinkle strongly advocated treatment. He apprehended that mistakes were often made by undertaking treatment too soon or before the general condition of the patient had been put in proper order by systematic treatment.

Dr Taft, from committee, reported the following:

Whereas, Dental surgery has demonstrated its claims to consideration as a branch of the learned professions; and whereas, in the State of Ohio the profession has, until recently, been unprotected and unsustained by legal enactments necessary for the highest attainment of usefulness; therefore,

"Resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Geo. Brooke, of the Ohio House of Representatives, and to his associate members, for securing and maintaining the law for regulating the practice of dentistry in this State, an example of practical benefit to the profession and the public that we would respectfully and earnestly recommend to sister States.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Dr. Brooke."

On motion, the report was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Dwight next read a very well prepared paper on "Mechanical Dentistry," which, on motion, was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the retiring President, Dr. Morgan, and then the Association adjourned until the next annual meeting.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE DENTAL COLLEGE OF CINCINNATI.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Dental College of Cincinnati took place last night in the college, in the presence of the faculty and a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. French, of the United Presbyterian Church.

Dr James Taylor, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degree of Doctor of Dentistry upon the following young gentlemen: S. E. Harryman, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; R. E. Finley, Mount Vernon, Ohio; C. S. Case, Jackson, Michigan; Charles Welch, Wilmington, Ohio; J. R. Wilkings, Grenada, Mississippi; J. E. Cravens, Indianapolis, Indiana; W. T. Wallace, Kingsville, Ohio; John Rabe, Cambridge, Ohio; Jos. A. Stipp, Xenia, Ohio; and presented each with a copy of the Holy Bible as the rule and guide of life. Dr. Taylor gave the young dentists some sound and paternal advice in setting out upon their new career, and expressed in behalf of the college a warm interest and a sincere well-wishing in their future.

The valedictory was delivered by Dr. T. H. Rehwinkle, of Chillicothe. The address was interesting, and commanded attention throughout.

An abstract only is given.

After the customary words of greeting and congratulation to the graduates, Dr. Rehwinkle said, "as a speciality of medicine and surgery, operative dentistry involves a necessity for a general knowledge of the whole science of the healing art. Thirty or forty years ago this would have been considered presumptuous. Its relations to medical science had not then been so universally studied, and were understood but by comparatively few. To the noble and energetic spirit of these latter, combined with their successful efforts, this claim stands to-day a fact, accomplished and undisputable, and our profession is now elevated to its proper position and its rights recognized."

The address next contrasted the past history of dentistry with the present vastly improved and advanced science, glancing at the difficulties through which the fathers waded before even a little footing could be obtained, and congratulated the students of the present day upon the favoring circumstances by which they are surrounded for the development of their usefulness.

The graduates were warned that their diplomas were not evidences of completed work, but rather certificates of qualification to enter upon the broad and boundless field of dental science. All the time spent in the dissecting room, laboratory and lecture room, together with the knowledge gained there, were only as practical lessons, showing how to systematize study and conduct investigations to the best advantage. Self improvement, unremitting and constant, would be essential to success. Education is never complete; it is the work of a life-time.

The immense benefit of dental associations was duly impressed. They brought minds together and developed discussion, drew out experience and unfolded ideas. The best intellect, isolated and left entirely to itself, must of necessity contract, become one-sided in its views, if not pedantic; but the wholesome attrition of different mental organization brightens the intellect and enlarges the understanding.

The graduates were next warned against the Pariahs of the dental profession. The opinionated and self-conceited quack was to be shunned; he was to be let most severely alone. The legitimate practitioner is always at a disadvantage with them because he has no weapons to fight them. They are professionally outlawed, therefore amenable neither to God nor man.

In noticing the relations of operator and patient, the Professor said: "Your relation towards patients brings you at once into intimate contact with them. Hence the necessity for the exercise of manly frankness tempered with delicate courtesy. Guard well your speech; never let a word be spoken to a lady which the whole world might not hear. Consider your office sacred ground and never let it be profaned. While performing painful operations you are often times compelled to witness exhibitions of the weakness of poor human nature. The most delicate and refined are at times so unstrung by fear and suffering as to do injustice to their real character.

"Operations which at one time they may have borne with admirable fortitude may at another tax them beyond endurance. Scenes of a highly ludicrous nature sometimes occur, tempting you to an after description, but forbear, and by so doing preserve the sanctity of your office. Some patients, particularly ladies, are extremely sensitive on the subject of wearing artificial dentures. I caution you against the too common practice of referring one patient to another, which you have no right to do without first obtaining permission."

A few words were addressed to the public in behalf of legitimate dental practice, warning it of the allurements and dangers of quackery, manifested by showy signs, advertising cheap work, and the like, and showing that duty and interest really went hand in hand, at least in the confidence and support of legitimate dentistry.

The address closed with a warm expression of sympathy with the young Doctors of Dentistry, and hearty wishes for their future success.

J. E. Cravens, graduate, responded in behalf of the class.

The exercises were interspersed with music by an excellent string band.

☞ A servant girl in Easton, Pa., read a story in the papers which told how the hunters of Siberia when they are hungry and have no food lie down, place a board over the stomach, and get their companions to sit on it. If we are to believe the narrative, the Siberian hunter immediately rises like a giant refreshed with wine, feeling just as good as if he had eaten a hearty Christmas dinner. Now this domestic, upon turning the matter over within the darkened recesses of her intellect, could not perceive why the principle would not apply as well to an American babe as to a wild rover in Siberia. So when next the offspring of her employer cried with hunger, this woman, instead of giving it sustenance immediately from a glass bottle with a gum thing on the nozzle, went and got the pieboard, spread it over that unsuspecting child, and sat on it a quarter of an hour. Like King Henry, "it never smiled again," and the hired girl told the man who has charge of the jail that there certainly must be something wrong about that Siberian hunter system, or else the newspapers did not explain it properly.

☞ It makes a difference sometimes at what place an exclamation point is put. A Hartford sign, for instance: "Our entire stock at less than cost. No! humbug."

☞ A rifle bullet, it is said, finds thirty sheets of paper too much for it.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 5.

Only two marriage licenses last week.

There were eight interments in the Northern Cemetery last week.

Representative James H. Rice is expected home in a few days.

Gen. Granville Moody preaches in Wesley Chapel this morning.

Rev. J. Poncher, formerly of this city, will preach at John-street M. E. Church at 7½ p. m. to-day.

There will be a meeting at the Third Presbyterian Church this afternoon for the practice of congregational singing.

Miss Sude May, teacher of the Upper Main street school, is disabled from the performance of her duty by measles.

John S. McDonald, Esq., of this city, presented the M. E. Church at New Philadelphia a costly Bible and hymn book last week.

Mr. Daniel Beatty, an old resident of New Albany, died at his residence on Lower Ninth street yesterday evening.

Mr. Goodheart Abbott, who has been lying ill for several weeks, was still lingering last evening, although there is no possibility of his recovery.

Eight petitions for membership were presented to New Albany Masonic Lodge at last meeting, and eighteen have been received within a month past.

Dr. J. H. Oatley, the honorable gentleman from Washington county, passed through the city yesterday, en route for the home of his constituents.

Five hundred of the bodies of the soldiers buried in the National Cemetery will be disinterred this week and reburied in another part of the grounds.

There was a meeting of the German citizens last night at the court-house, to make arrangements for a celebration of the end of the Franco-German war.

Commencing to-morrow, the train hitherto leaving New Albany, for Jeffersonville at 6 a. m. will leave at 5:45 a. m., and that formerly at 6 p. m., at 6:30, for accommodation of mechanics.

Rev. T. M. Leslie, of the Kentucky Conference, will preach at Centenary Church to-day at 10½ o'clock a. m. Rev. T. Bowman, D. D., of the Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., at 7 p. m.

A young man who had imbibed too much whisky struck a gentleman Friday night with a pair of brass knucks. He was lodged in the station-house by Officers Walters and Zenor, and paid into the city treasury $23 85.

Judge C. L. Dunham will deliver a temperance lecture at Holmes & Thias' Hall, Jeffersonville, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. If the weather is fair there will be a large attendance from this city.

Last Monday, there was a sale of lots at Hartford, on the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line. Fifty lots was disposed of, fifty by one hundred feet, at an average price of $45. The purchasers were mostly non-residents.

A man named Gus Harris, from Laconia, Ind., lost his pocket-book containing $105 at a boarding-house yesterday morning. He thinks it was the work of a pickpocket. Officers were working up the case yesterday.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's party Friday night the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: Isaac Wetzel, President; Samuel Milligan and D. M. Hooper, Vice Presidents; Charles M. Seeley, Financial Secretary; T. J. Bell, Corresponding Secretary; C. W. Lyndall, Treasurer.

A very dissipated man, in the lower part of the city, was notified, a few weeks ago, by a spiritual oecress, that she had a communication from St. Peter that if he did not quit drinking whisky he would be a dead man in less than a week. This so frightened him that he has not drank a drop of liquor since. He is a strong believer in Spiritualism.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: James T. Duncan to Tertrolous Crandall, undivided one-third of lot 1, in part plat of No. 1, $400; Henry Schuber to Israel Moore, west half of his portion of J. Morris' estate, $650; Chas. Duncan to James T. Duncan, undivided one-third of lot 1, plat 1, $550. Total sales for the week ending March 4th, 1871, $7,765.

There was but little interest taken in the election yesterday. The Workingmen's party at a caucus meeting Friday night nominated D. M. Hooper for Councilman from the Fifth ward. George Bipple and others worked faithfully until the close of the polls for the success of their candidate—with what effect the result will show. Geo. H. Devol received 123 votes; D. M. Hooper 77; majority for Devol 46.

New Albany Lodge, A. F. A. M., has fallen heir to a library of standard Masonic works, a legacy from the late John R. Cannon. The Lodge has determined to make this the nucleus of a Masonic library, to be kept in the lodge-room, for the benefit of the fraternity in general. For this purpose Captain Samuel T. Finley, Joseph L. Atherton and Wiley Browning have been appointed as a committee to solicit donations of books. Any persons desirous of aiding in this laudable enterprise can leave their contributions at Boomer & Browning's, Pearl street, between Main and Market.

On Friday night a burglar forced an entrance in the marble shop of Professor Brown, on corner of State and Elm, and stole a lot of stone cutter's tools. Officers Smith and McBarron went in search of the rascal yesterday morning, and found him on the street at Jeffersonville, and found the tools in a saloon where the fellow had left them. He gave his name as John Callahan. The officers brought him to this city and lodged him in jail. He will have a preliminary examination on Monday. He stands a fair chance of going to the State prison, as he makes a full acknowledgment of the burglary, and gives as a cause whisky and bad company.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 5

Col. C. L. Dunham lectures in Holmes & Thias' Hall at 3½ p. m. to-day.

Mrs. Whitman on the Holy Land at the tabernacle to-night.

There were three burials in the City and Chestnut cemeteries last week.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Franklyn College, will preach in Enon Baptist Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Rev. Norman Badger will officiate at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 10:30 a. m., and administer the sacrament.

Rev. J. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., preaches in the Presbyterian Church morning and evening.

R. R. Glover & Co. are erecting a large warehouse on Kentucky avenue, for the storing of pine lumber.

The Sabbath-school of the First Baptist Church will have a festival in the church building on Monday night.

Rev. Wm. McCoy will preach in the First Baptist Church at 10½ a. m. to-day, and Dr. Wayland, Professor of Franklin College, at 7 p. m.

George Fertig says the mention of his name as a candidate for Marshal, with Robt. S. Heiskell for Mayor, is unauthorized.

Charles Pine, grand larceny, Kate Scott and Nancy Cain, burglary, each for two years, from Putnam county, were admitted to the State Prison South yesterday.

Marriage licenses were issued in Jeffersonville during the past week as follows: George E. Schooley to Mary Perkins, George Houston to Mrs. Mary A. Mitchell, Harvey C. Henry to Hannah C. Perdue, Wm. H. Kane to Grace Pawsum.

The Ohio Falls Car Works shipped six dump cars yesterday for the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad. To-morrow the same works will ship two splendid passenger coaches for the Dubuque Southwestern railroad.

It was reported that Dennis Faran, while working in the freight shop of the Ohio Falls Car Works, had severely injured himself yesterday. He did strike himself on the head with a sledgehammer by the handle breaking, but he was able to be at work in the afternoon, after recovering from the stunning effects of the blow.

Wm. H. Henderson, son-in-law of John C. Parker, was found in the ditch above Holman, on Thursday night, with his elbow badly mashed by having been run over by a train on the Ohio & Mississippi railway. It was feared that amputation would be necessary, but yesterday's reports represented him as being better.

There will be a change made in the schedule of the New Albany and Louisville trains, commencing to-day, for the accommodation of the mechanics and ship carpenters. The train which has hitherto left at 6 p. m. will leave at 6:30 p. m. The trains for New Albany and Louisville will leave as follows: 7, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m.; 1, 1:40, 3, 4, 5:15, 6:20, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 12 p. m.

Outside attractions prevented a full attendance at the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, to hear the lecture of Prof. H. B. Parsons, entitled "Education, the Palladium of National Liberty." Prof. Parsons reviewed the history of Mexico, France, England and the United States, displaying accurate knowledge of the history of the countries mentioned, and tracing the defects in the first three governments to a lack of a proper education, and showing, in conclusion, that our greatness as a nation is due to our correct and thorough system of education.

The festival of the Daughters of Rebecca closed in the Mozart Hall on Friday under more favorable circumstances than any similar enterprise that has been held in this city for many years. A gentleman, who has resided in this city for twenty-two years, says he has known of no such a festival while he has lived in Jeffersonville. The greatest excitement of the evening was in reference to the beautiful "Shade and Sunshine" Quilt, made by the ladies of the lodge, which was to be put up to be given to the lady receiving the highest number of votes. During the election the greatest excitement prevailed, and as much activity was exhibited at the polls as at the Presidential election. The fight continued vigorous, and the time was lengthened several times, until the amount voted reached $85 70, when the votes were counted and Mrs. Hinton was declared the victor amid the cheers of her numerous friends. Mrs. M. B. Gregg was the lucky recipient of the ring, which was in a splendid cake that was raffled. Mrs. Logan won the coal. The tableaux exhibited were very attractive, and were spoken of as being worth (each) the price of admission. "Temptation" was given in two parts. "Jacob's Dream" was especially commended. "Before and after Marriage" was very good and created great laughter. The Jeffersonville band and the Read band kindly volunteered music during the evening, free of charge. The ladies request us to return a general vote of thanks to all persons who either, by their presence or donations, aided so much to make the festival a success. It is the intention of the ladies to make handsome donations to the Odd Fellows' widows and to distribute the proceeds of the festival among the poor generally.

Withering the Boy Preacher's Flowers

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the Rev. R. A Holland, better known as the Boy Preacher of Kentucky. He was famous in his youth, and after his beardless but tremendous fashion called sinners to repentance. He was a Methodist, and revivals and camp-meetings rejoiced in his presence. Of late he has toned down—to such a degree indeed that he has concluded to join the Episcopal Church.

The letter in which he announces this change is a characteristic one. The Boy Preacher had a precocious but most undisciplined mind. His imagination was fervent, but his literary taste exceedingly bad; and these qualities he makes manifest in his letter. It is addressed to the Presiding Elder of the district in which he preached. "I leave the Methodist Church," says the Boy Preacher, "with a sorrow that shrinks from the mockery of expression;" whereupon he at once proceeds to dilate on that sorrow, and to indulge freely in the "mockery of expression" in the fanciful way that is characteristic of the man. Among his causes of grief at severance from the Methodist Church appear the following: "All my intertwining flowers of friendship have grown up within its borders and beneath its genial culture. All the diversified threads of my reminiscence combine to weave its image into the very text of my life. To leave it is to tear the heart itself in twain; but better this than a union which cannot be prolonged without dissimulation."

This may not be very bad writing, but it certainly is not very good. The flowers of rhetoric need a little clipping, and the "thread of reminiscence" that weaves the image of a church into the text of a man's life is one that Dr Blair would have cut short.

Really, as far as this letter is an evidence, it does not very distinctly appear that the Methodist Church's loss is likely to prove the Episcopal Church's gain. Mr. Holland, it is stated, is studying for holy orders. Would it not be well for him to include "Campbell's Rhetoric" in his curriculum?

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 30 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.
Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.
Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.
All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RELIGIOUS.

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common sufferings are stronger links than common joys.

A Baptist Church of twelve persons has been recently organized at St. Charles, Mo., where, among a population of six thousand, none has heretofore existed.

The agent for Furman University, a Baptist institution located at Greenville, South Carolina, has raised $100,000 in bonds for the endowment fund within six or seven months past.

A Methodist called the Italian unity meeting in Boston to order, a Trinitarian Congregationalist was its president, a Universalist offered the resolutions, a Unitarian seconded them and an Episcopalian made one of the strongest speeches in their support.

An organ of the High Church party says that in several London churches, should the royal marriage take place in Lent, there will be a special penitential office at the same hour. The subject is evidently occasioning a little uneasiness in High Church circles.

Children's churches have recently been established in London with notable success. The first experiment dates back to 1865, when a church was instituted at Field lane Ragged-school, as an offshoot of its large Ragged-church, which has an average attendance of 900 adults. It has been very fruitful of sincere conversions.

A protracted meeting has been in progress at the Twelfth-street M. E. Church South during the past week. Preaching every night by the Rev. Dr. Mayhew of Nashville. Services to-day—morning and evening—will be conducted by Mr. Mayhew, and at 3 p. m. he will preach to the Sunday school. The meeting will continue during the present week.

Chaplain McCabe, the agent of the Methodist Church Extension Society, reports that during the last two and a half years its income has increased from $46,000 to $120,000, and is going steadily up to a quarter of a million a year, when they will be able to build a church every day in the year. They have already aided two hundred churches in all parts of the country, and dedicated four churches a day for every working day in the year.

"Mony a mickle makes a muckle" is the common-sense idea of the Female Cent Institution of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. There are members in one hundred and ten towns, each pledged to pay one cent a week for missionary use, and the annual collections from these small offerings amount to almost $2,506. The whole amount collected in the sixty-five years since the society was organized is $74,829 01—all from one cent a week from each of its members.

Thirty five respectable clergymen, settled in Brooklyn and New York, recently joined in a direct application to the President to appoint one Silas B. Dutcher to the position of Collector of the port of New York. Dutcher is said to be an ardent politician and a very worthy gentleman; but what, asks a New York paper, has this appointment to do with the clergy, that thirty-five of them, arrayed in full clerical habit, present themselves before the President, and ask the change as a concession to the pastors of New York and Brooklyn?

Who is a rich man, in the Scripture sense of the word? As this is a very important question, we will let Adam Clark answer: "A rich man, in my opinion, is not one who has so many hundreds, or thousands, more than some of his neighbors; but is one who gets more than is necessary to supply all his own wants and those of his household, and keeps the residue still to himself, though the poor are starving through the lack of the necessaries of life. In a word, he is a man who gets all he can, saves all he can, and keeps all he has gotten. Speak, reason! Speak, conscience! (for God has already spoken). Can such a person enter into the Kingdom of God? All, 'No.'"

The Lenten season drew from Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, his customary address, in which he says that many things call us to humiliation and contrition with special force at this time. In particular he says: "Appalling accidents by land and sea, the distresses of nations, the woes and wants of millions of our fellow-men, the signs of the times; all these conspire to bid us to 'be sober, and watch unto prayer.' The example of the gayest capital in the world has long been our temptation and our snare. We have followed greedily, as a people, the sensuality and extravagance of Paris. Does it not become us to apply to ourselves the judgments which God has sent upon her, and to feel that we are by no means less guilty than those whose sufferings are so severe?"

A minister of the Established Church takes occasion, in the London Daily News, to assert the exclusive claim of his class to the title of Reverend, and to protest against its bestowment upon Dissenters. Here is his wail: "If Dissenting ministers like to be called Reverend, let them by all means be called so, but then I will drop my Reverend. We cannot both bear the same title, any more than the quack can bear the title of Doctor, in the face of the legitimate M. R. C. S. I have paid a large sum of money for my education; I have taken my degrees at Oxford; I have received Episcopal ordination; and now—for I have no interest—I get about the ordinary wages of a good carpenter or mason; but then I am a priest of the church, and as such have a local standing and a name. Why should those who have constituted themselves ministers, and taken to themselves the title of Reverend, be placed side by side with those who have been 'lawfully called?' It is not fair. It is not liberal. The same path is open to all, but if a man is to be called 'Reverend' merely because he sets up preaching, the sooner the Church is disestablished and its clergy allowed to make a title for themselves, so much the better." It is not credible that there are many people in England who can read anything so absurd as this without laughing at the silliness of the writer.

Well, the little critter has come again, as golden-haired and blue-eyed as ever; but infinitely rosier and rounder voiced, indicating a return of the health which was very obviously going from her when she was in Louisville a month ago. The concert of last evening was an immense success, quite an ovation in its way. Miss NILSSON not only sang like herself, but must have reminded herself of the years when she made her greatest sensation in Paris. No fair comparison can be instituted between her two performances in this city. On the first occasion she was suffering evident pain, and sang at great disadvantage. Last night she sang with freedom and freshness, without pain, and apparently with pleasure, certainly with enthusiasm. We give elsewhere a detailed sketch of the performance. The house was brilliant and crowded; and thus the farewell of this charming Swedish singer is attended by all that can impress it upon the memory of Louisville.

The Rev. William H. Milburn.

This gentleman has been with us now for about four weeks, making Louisville his headquarters, and lecturing and preaching here and in many neighboring cities and towns. We think it is due to him and to the public to state briefly the impressions made on us, and we believe on the community, by this visit of one whom before we had only known by reputation.

We had long been familiar with the name of Mr. MILBURN through the press as "The Blind Man Eloquent." But how much of the emphasis of this taking description to ascribe to the partiality of friends, or to advertising skill, we did not know. Without prejudgment, and with rather severe impartiality, therefore, we listened to the varied efforts of Mr. MILBURN during these four weeks. To say that he excited our admiration and that of the crowds who heard him very faintly expresses our own and the common feeling. As a lecturer Mr. M. is far in advance of any one we have heard before. There are doubtless some who excel him in the buffoonery which commands the popular applause. But for refined beauty of language, genuine wit, noble thoughts, and oftentimes a deep pathos, we have not known his equal. As a preacher his sermons were really grand, exhibiting a thorough analysis, a high range of thought, sustained power, and a wonderful knowledge of the intricacies of the complex nature of man, making intellect and feeling alike captive to the spell of his eloquence. With personal conviction we now pronounce him to be most truly—THE BLIND MAN ELOQUENT.

The Renaissance in Music.

Musical people are proverbially gregarious and delightfully communicative; and, at one of their favorite haunts, Peters' warerooms, pleasant little conversaziones of an informal character are held almost daily, at which music and musicians and other kindred topics are discussed in a manner both interesting and instructive—wit flavoring the narration, wisdom tempering the debate, and justice marking the criticism.

The older musicians grow "gently garrulous" in descanting of the Louisville of twenty years ago, when their loved art was in its meridian; when, auspicious union! love and taste kissed each other, and, hand in hand, paid homage at the shrine of genius; when there prevailed a wide-spread appreciation of music—genuine, not assumed—based upon intelligence and refinement; an appreciation which was manifested in encouragement of that patient endeavor by which alone may the obstructing difficulties in art's pathway be removed; when achievement of merit and evidence of progress met with discriminative and kindly approval; when connoisseurs were a legion, and not a coterie; when, under the ripe preparation of application, and with an understanding quickened by study there was exercised a spirit of criticism in its largest and truest sense—knowledge guiding the pen, justice holding the sword; when an eager and cordial recognition of genius and talent, the votary's best meed and highest incentive in effort towards perfection, was not withheld; when, in fine, all that was good and high in music found a home in the hearts of the people, bestowing that elevation by which they derived their finest enjoyment in the purely æsthetic—their capacity for which (the clearest index of culture), possessed in such large measure, showed this to be the abode of the polite arts.

You shall hear these same veterans contrast those golden days with later times, and a tinge of the sadness coloring the comparison will be imparted to your spirit as they speak of the decline in taste which, for some years past, has marked the public feeling; in indifference to art in all its eloquent appeal; in cold neglect of all high effort made to rebuild the temple of the graces; in its treating with cruel disdain the proffers of the bright children of genius to instruct in the delightful mysteries of their hallowed service; in its wanton dalliance with pleasures bastard-born of inanity and frivolity.

Yet shall you not quite despond, for they, discerning the advent of a new epoch—beholding signs of encouragement—presage a revival of their Golden Age—a Restoration—a Renaissance; and, the sadness excited, which—combined with your preconvictions of the great decadence—might else settle into gloom, shall be dispelled as words of hope and cheer fall from their venerable lips, telling that the priesthood has been preserved; that there remains a remnant who have, in patient devotion, waited upon the dark altar, keeping alive the feeble spark which once burned with such transcendant brightness; that the flame shall, ere long, glow with its ancient light, as, in all the ardor of conversion, neophytes press from the porch to the altar to kindle afresh the sacred fires, while throngs of worshipers, turned from following after strange gods, hasten, bringing glad oblations.

Truly, welcome gleams of light shoot athwart the sky, revealing, in its faint dawn-blush, a prospect cheering and full of promise, in the contemplation of which hope looks forward with propitious eye, deriving comfort from the survey.

To those who have lamented the decay of art in Louisville, we can point with pride and pleasure to the existence of an organization whose efforts to foster the cultivation of music, classical and pure, during a period of several years, have been signalized by a success which, while clearly demonstrating that there is no sterility of genius and talent, no want of culture among the votaries of music in our midst, has as clearly shown the presence of a high intelligence and intellectual appreciation among our citizens, as evinced in the devotion with which the patrons of the society (we allude to the Mendelssohn) have united with the musicians who compose it in the reverent study of the masters—a devotion which has brought to them a reward of an enduring kind, in a hightened and growing capacity for enjoyment (a concomitant of culture)—not to speak of the acquisition of the pleasures of retrospect—a pleasure, perhaps, in stronger degree the musician's more than another's, with its power, as by wizard's charm, to recall to his finer ear the divine melodies, the majestic harmonies and the melting cadences which have once so moved his rapt soul, and be again subject to the potency of the conjured theme to chasten the spirit with pleasurable sadness—to flood the soul with joy, or fill his entire frame with a heavenly peace.

Indubitably, through the means of this body, much has been done to elevate the standard of our intellectual relish, and its influence is one that widens under the benign teachings it promulgates. While we hail with pleasure the extent of this improvement as exhibited in the increased interest on the part of those who have so faithfully attended upon the ministrations of the little band whose high function it is to interpret to them the depths of meaning in the music that is studied, and, while we rejoice that the circle that profits by these teachings is enlarging (a hopeful indication), yet we look for a more rapid progress in their dissemination. We wish our citizens to be apprised of the opportunities they have at home for enjoyment of the first order—enjoyment and improvement combined. We are not willing to accept the opinion, held by some, that the reputation our people once enjoyed for a love of the polite arts may be said to be lost.

Rather will we believe that their neglect in availing themselves of the privileges offered them to re-establish their claims to the position of a music-loving people, by becoming the patrons of the noble efforts of the devotees of whom we have spoken, proceeds from an imperfect acquaintance with their high aim, and from a profounder ignorance of the excellence to which they have attained.

The neglect, we are assured, comes not from indifference; and, we trust, not from apathy.

If we could bring clearly before the intelligence of this fair city a conception of the superiority of the amusement and pleasure (improvement is, perhaps, a *bete noir*) offered and given by the Society, over that usually found at the exhibitions of traveling artistes and concert troupes (with rare exceptions), with their meager programmes of inferior music, which, in its paucity, is but a satire on art, much would be accomplished; and if, through the promise of simple enjoyment held out, the public mind should be so awakened as to desire and seek its fulfillment, perhaps the purpose of this article would be served.

The expressions of delight and enthusiasm uttered by those who were present on Tuesday evening, as to the superior merit of the concert, classing it with the proudest events of the good old times, might seem extravagant to many—yet we do not speak too high praise when we record, dispassionately our own convictions of its great excellence and assert that it was in no whit inferior to the best efforts of imported combinations, to be heard at our concert rooms and theaters. The perception which grasped, and the talent that could present, the ideas of the great composers in those majestic choruses, with their solemn meaning, was a master-piece of art; and the best illustration of the lights and shades of music we can give is to point to the rendering of "He Watching Over Israel," in the delineation of the crescendo and pianissimo movements of which touches of a skill and intuition such as we have not heard surpassed were revealed.

An allusion to the programme affords us an opportunity to give expression of our thanks to the gentleman whose fine critical taste led him to the selection of a beautiful composition of MERCADANTE, as a theme to occupy his skill at adaptation—a task which he performed to the entire satisfaction of all who heard, with pleased surprise, the beautiful tenor air, to the words, chosen with a rare fitness, from a Messianic psalm: "They gave me gall to eat, and, when I was thirsty, vinegar to drink," discovering a beauty and meaning which caused not a few classicists to doubt and wonder.

The entire production of MERCADANTE, "The Last Words of our Saviour on the Cross" (from which this solo is an excerpt), has never been published, but will, we trust, soon be brought into public notice, adapted by this musician, to English words, and we predict a prompt recognition of the many beauties which enrich it, as well as of the peculiarly appropriate and touching union of words and music.

Criticism and personal mention are not within the domain of the writer's intent, but, touching upon the programme, we should give cause of wonder to pass in silence what was, to many, a heart-epoch, as a voice the most perfect in its sympathy and in its full measure of satisfying power we have ever heard—a voice the rich utterance of a soul lighted by genius, whose every tone told of a musical sensibility of the first order joined to a culture the most rare—fell upon the ear in accents like to those of an angel-celestial, in the prayer-song of THEODORA, "Angels ever Bright and Fair," bringing before each charmed auditor, in perfect conception, that sublimity of faith which chooses tortures and death before stain. Incarnating her whose appeal she sang, were there not those who were permitted to behold the spirits who hovered near? To hear the flutter of their silver pinions? To inhale the perfume of the ethereal balm which their presence shed?

Considered in one sense, it was not dramatic; yet, in the finer musical idea, it was essentially so, as proven in the awakening of that sympathy which softened more than one heart—filled many an eye with tears. Art could do no more.

The bestowal of such talents as are the heaven-sent portion of this gifted woman brings with them a charge that she shall respond to the calls of art; and she, whose songs are sermons, whose lyrics are lessons, should ever stand willing to act as the exponent of that large music which she so well interprets.

In all that goes to make a concert pleasant this was so in an eminent degree, with the variety of mass and oratorio—of "gigue and fugue and madrigal."

We desire to again commend this society and its objects to our people. If there has been a defection, let us return to our allegiance. Let us leave the carnal and dwell in the spiritual world of pleasure, and partake of the exalted delights held in reserve.

Forsaking the halls where are heard the inanities of the Ethiopian minstrel, and are seen the puerile feats of legerdemain—shaking the dust of the hippodrome from our feet—making our conge to odious Offenbachorgies and Black Crook bacchanals—let us seek a higher recreation in "fresh fields and pastures new." Let us "gird on the armor of light and cast off the works of darkness." "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" The day is at hand! it is here! and as aurora, in her aerial car, moving in triumph of gladness, sheds athwart the skies beams of rosy light, at whose approach "darkness flies away," so we, entering the car of progress, and firmly mounted in our aurigal seat, herald the opening of the day of the new era—the dawn of taste—and at our bright coming all base-born pleasures, creatures of Inferno, shrink back into the "deep abyss of endless night!"

A Bibliographical Joke.

Scholars who burn the midnight oil are occasionally caught napping. In the Galaxy for March is a very amusing account of a remarkable instance of this, showing how Mons. E. Domenech, of Paris, published in 1860, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, an imperial octavo volume of some 400 pages, purporting to contain a fac simile of a veritable North American Indian manuscript. This was a collection of figures and hieroglyphics, intermingled with letters and numerals drawn with great rudeness and simplicity in black and red lead-pencil on paper of Canadian manufacture, of which there were 144 leaves much stained and injured by sea water. M. Domenech, with the greatest enthusiasm of language, made these the basis for the most learned and astounding revelations of the teachings of the red-skins in theology, cosmogony, mythology, mysticism and religious rites; taking for the primitive writings of "a sachem initiated in all the secret institutions of his tribe" what were evidently the senseless scribblings and scratches of some ignorant German schoolboy.

In spite of the fact that not one single object characteristic of Indian life appeared in its pages, neither deer, bear, tomahawk, lodge, spear, bow, nor arrow; but, on the contrary, in the plainest German hand-writing, such words as Hans, Maria, wurst, &c., &c., he expatiates in the most serious, and therefore comical, manner upon the remarkable development of the savage mind. All the human figures were drawn after the orthodox juvenile style of art—a small round mark for a head, a larger one for the body, and two small strokes for legs and feet. The mystical meaning of one page baffled the ingenious Frenchman; he had to pass it by as incomprehensible. It represented two figures facing each other, with their hands clasped on the place where their stomachs ought to have been, but which was represented in the drawing as caved in. Close by, the words "Fast Day" served only to confound the learned commentator in a hopeless maze of conjecture. The work appeared, heralded by an immense flourish of literary trumpets. In a short time, however, a German critic—these Germans are terrible infidels—published an exposition of the unfortunate blunder. There was an explosion in Paris. Sale of the work was instantly stopped, all copies attainable were suppressed, and libraries throughout France and Europe, to which copies had been sent, were pressingly requested to return them. The editor of the Galaxy says: "We happen to know that the librarian of the British Museum replied that he profoundly regretted his inability to return the book just then, for the reason that it was in the hands of the binder with a mass of other books, and could not be identified in its unbound condition. Six copies are supposed to have come to the United States. The book is very scarce and difficult to be procured, for the reason that all the copies attainable in Paris and London were bought up after its suppression. In the preparation of this notice we are indebted to Mr. Christern for the use of the single copy in his possession." This is all very funny, only our sense of the humor of it is a little damped by the reflection that Mark Twain has attempted, before this, to hoax the innocent readers of the Galaxy, and this may be one of his jokes.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Suspension of Postal Service—Adjournment—Legislation—The Irish Exiles—Revenue Laws—Negro Testimony—A False Report, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, March 4, 1871.

The suspension of the postal service, as may well be supposed, is the leading topic of conversation in Frankfort. Members of the Legislature are not so much concerned about it, perhaps, as they might be, for the reason that they are still supplied with the COURIER-JOURNAL and other dailies, and it may be that some of them experience a decided relief in not having placed before them by every arriving mail letters of solicitation and remonstrance from anxious constituents. One dashing young Legislator, who, it seems, owes rather a big bill to his tailor, and who had authorized that important tradesman to draw upon him for the amount of his bill, jubilantly remarked, last night, in the hearing of your correspondent that "the thing was d—d opportune, as having exhausted his funds he would have had to let the paper go to protest if the mails hadn't stopped." As arrangements have been made for conveying the mails by the primitive contrivance of stage coaches, it is not improbable that obnoxious "little bill" will arrive here earlier than is anticipated or convenient.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE GETS ON.

The attendance in both Houses continues very fair, and, Saturday as it is, a good deal of work has been done to-day.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT

came up in both Houses this morning, but no time was fixed upon in either. A joint resolution for adjournment on the 14th was introduced in the House of Representatives and voted down. In the Senate, a resolution looking to adjournment on the 10th was submitted, but that body refused to suspend the rule requiring it to lie over. It is not at all practicable for adjournment to take place before the middle of the month. After that time, whatever the condition of the business before the Legislature, it will be almost impossible to keep enough members in Frankfort for a constitutional quorum.

THE IRISH EXILES.

Senator Standiford, of Jefferson county, proposed the following joint resolution:

Whereas, We have learned of the recent arrival in the United States of O'Donovan Rossa and his companions, exiles from Ireland, who, after signalizing their devotion to their country, suffered a long imprisonment for their efforts to secure its liberty and independence; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That, sympathizing deeply with all who have labored and suffered in behalf of their native land, and admiring the exertions of those gallant patriots who have struggled, though unsuccessfully, to secure freedom for their people, and for their country its proper places among the nations of the earth, we hereby extend to O'Donovan Rossa and his brother exiles the assurance of such sympathy and admiration, and we tender to them a warm welcome to the asylum selected by them in our land.

On motion of Senator Webb, of Louisville, the rule in reference to deferred action of one day on joint resolution was suspended, and the resolution unanimously carried.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

A bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to revise the revenue laws of the State was reported in the House to-day, and ably discussed by Messrs. Spalding and Simmons for, and Chrisman against. It was finally referred to a special committee, with instructions to report next Thursday. The bill is, I think, an excellent one, and should be enacted into a law. Certain it is, that something looking to the relief of the State from its financial difficulties ought to be done before the adjournment of the present General Assembly.

LAND OFFICE.

A bill was before the House to-day for the increase of the salary of the clerk in the Land Office from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. As it did not appear that the labors of the office had been increased of late, the bill was rejected.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The Senate was occupied some time to-day by the consideration of a bill imposing still greater penalties upon parties selling or giving liquor to minors without the written order of parents or guardians.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY.

The House bill incorporating the Kentucky Library Association, at Louisville, passed the Senate yesterday. One of the provisions of the bill authorizing the giving of as many as five entertainments, with prize-bearing tickets, for the purchase of books, periodicals, &c., gave rise to quite an entertaining debate, and the speech of Senator Webb, of Louisville, in advocacy of the bill, was so much to the point that I give it in full. Mr. Webb said:

I feared, Mr. Speaker, that individual Senators, fellows with tender skins and given to their potations, after having safely surmounted in this hall numberless mountains of contradiction, would stumble over the mole-hill that they have found in this bill. They force me to become a beggar [illegible] a favor at their hands. The diminutiveness of the obstruction must serve for my excuse on this occasion. I am placed somewhat in the position of the girl whose case you have all heard about. Her indignant mistress, having been brought into contact with the flannel-enveloped evidence of her indiscretion, was unmeasured in her denunciations. The poor girl, overwhelmed with shame, had only words to exclaim, "But, madam, it's such a little one!" If there be offense in the clause of this bill which authorizes the setting apart of a small portion of the funds arising from the sale of tickets to the five exhibitions the association proposes to give, in small prizes to be distributed by lot, I should say that the wickedness embodied in the idea is about on a par with the old corporal's oath made famous by the genius of Sterne. Considering the object in view, it is to be trusted that the recording angel, if he has no tears with which to blot out the sin, will conclude that the matter is too small to be made one of record, either against the library corporators or the Kentucky Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, this is no money-making scheme by which individuals are to profit. It is for an object that has no mark of selfishness about it. It is precisely by such a scheme that was gotten up one of the finest libraries in the West. Those who will purchase the tickets, and to whom may be distributed the little prizes authorized to be issued under the bill, are likely to return the same to the corporation, and, if they do not, the unlucky ones will scarcely envy them their success.

Mr. Speaker and Senators, put through our little bill, and deserve the thanks of the thousands to whom will ensure the benefits of the institution we are seeking to charter and endow.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Your correspondent has never been sanguine regarding the enactment of a law by the present Legislature admitting the testimony of negroes in our State courts, but the prospect is brighter now than it has ever been before. At the time when members were elected in most parts of the State an opposition almost or quite fanatical prevailed, and people were everywhere to be found who should have had better sense that saw little or no difference between negro testimony and negro suffrage. Whilst from the very commencement of the agitation of the subject nearly all the lawyers in the State were convinced of the propriety of making such a change in our testimony law, and most of them expressed themselves accordingly, the thing was so unpopular that it required a brave politician indeed to avow himself publicly in its favor. In more than one instance men of intellect and high standing, who had given what ought to have been regarded indubitable proof of their devotion to Southern interests and institutions by four years' hard service in such a war as the world has rarely seen, were defeated for office on this question by demagogues, who, without having any merit of their own, availed themselves of the popular prejudice.

Under such circumstances, it was hardly to be expected that all the members of the Legislature, convinced of the propriety of admitting negro testimony, should have the boldness to proclaim their real sentiments; and thus it happens that our present Legislature is composed of gentlemen many of whom are in their hearts in favor of negro testimony, but who fear to take position on that side, because of the supposed antagonism of their constituents.

The necessity of such legislation has, however, of late, become so apparent, and the evidences of change in popular sentiment so manifest, that many even of these doubting Thomases are undecided as to whether the very best thing they can do to carry out the wishes of their people and recommend themselves to favor, is not to support the testimony bill. The most obstinate and inveterate opponent of negro testimony has scarcely the hardihood to take issue with the prediction that, if the law is not enacted by the present Legislature, it certainly will be by the next, coming, as it will do, fresh from the people. Such being the almost universal conviction, it is less to be wondered at that some members elected as anti-testimony men should take position for this necessary change in our statute law, than that any are to be found willing to suffer themselves to remain bound to the carcass of an effete prejudice. A good many are prepared to sunder the bonds thus binding them, and ready to prove that they are alive to the true interests of the people, and have made equal progress with the people whom they are here to represent. Whether a sufficient number are thus advanced the legislation of the next few days will show. As I have intimated, the indications are far more favorable than during any part of the session, and, were the session to continue a few weeks longer, I should not have the slightest hesitation in predicting the passage of a bill admitting negro testimony in the courts of the State by large majorities in both houses.

WHO WAS HE?

I find in the Louisville Commercial of this morning the following paragraph:

A GENEROUS HEART.—The graphic Frankfort correspondent of the COURIER-JOURNAL gave his readers yesterday morning the touching details of a noble charity very delicately bestowed upon an afflicted lady by a distinguished Representative in the General Assembly from this city. A lobbyist applied to the Representative for his influence to secure the passage of a law to enable the lady to open a lottery, that she might accumulate sufficient money to avail herself of the services of an oculist, as she is about losing her eye-sight. The appeal was so touching that the distinguished Representative was moved to tears; and, protesting that, as a Christian gentleman, he could not conscientiously vote to legalize a lottery scheme, he drew a check in the lady's favor for $500 and passed it over to the lobbyist. Delicacy prompted the correspondent to withhold the name of the generous donor; but we have since learned through a private source that the distinguished Representative was no less a personage than the Hon. John T. Bunch. These exhibitions of charity on the part of public men whose attentions are necessarily absorbed in affairs of state, and who have little opportunity to cultivate the tenderer sensibilities of human nature, are so rare, it gives us pleasure to record their occurrence, albeit the noble benefactor may shrink from the notoriety which such publicity gives.

As the Commercial very truly says, delicacy prevented your correspondent from revealing in his notice of the affair the name of the generous legislator; but, as the case now stands, he feels it his duty to say that the Commercial's information is not correct, and that it was the Representative from the Sixth Louisville district, Hon. Wm. F. Barret, and not Judge Bunch, who was alluded to.

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

Last night it was currently reported, and generally credited here, that the Sherman bill incorporating the Cincinnati Southern railroad trustees had passed the Senate, and not until the arrival of the COURIER-JOURNAL was the truth of the matter known. Of course there were some blank faces when the real state of things was made known; but, to do them justice, very few of the advocates of the bill before the Legislature favored Congressional interference. Z.

KUKLUXING THE MAILS.

Communication by Rail with Frankfort Shut Off

[Cincinnati Gazette Louisville Letter, 4th.]

About five weeks ago, Mr. Wilson, a colored mail agent, was placed in charge of the United States mail on the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington railroad. On his second trip he was attacked at North Benson, a station only a few miles west of Frankfort, by a band of armed men, one of whom entered the mail car, grappled with the agent, and tried to eject him from the car. In this he did not succeed, however, and after beating the agent over the head, the scoundrel jumped from the car. Threats were made that if Gibson returned to that section in the capacity of mail agent, he would be summarily dealt with. On the following day the superintendent of the Mail Service of this district placed Col. Green, a white man, in Gibson's place, but in a day or two Gibson was returned to the route with a squad of ten United States soldiers, armed and equipped, as a body guard. Since that time Gibson has continued in charge of the mail between Lexington and Louisville, the soldiers accompanying him every day.

Yesterday it was rumored in Frankfort and vicinity that another attack would be made upon the mail agent to-day by a party strong enough to "clean out the agent and his body guard." This rumor gained credence, and General E. H. Murray, United States Marshal for Kentucky, who was in Frankfort last night, telegraphed the fact to Col. Markland, Superintendent of the Mail Service, suggesting that a strong guard be placed upon the train to-day.

Col. Markland, by the authority of the Postmaster General, ordered the mail discontinued on that route until further orders. So the train went out at the usual time this morning, but without the colored agent, or his guard, or the mail for the people living along the line. This arrangement leaves Frankfort without any mail facilities either from Louisville or Lexington, except by old roundabout stage-coach routes. It is conceded that this will bring the Legislature and the citizens to their senses as quick as any other practicable plan. It is a matter of regret that the mail from Louisville to Frankfort can be sent daily, by way of Shelbyville on the stage, but other towns between Lagrange and Lexington will be less fortunate.

The train from Louisville to Frankfort yesterday was boarded at Bagdad by three men, who were evidently members of the same gang which was to make the assault to-day. They were perfect ruffians in their appearance and behavior, and were unreserved in their denunciations of the Government. They hurraed for Jeff. Davis, and otherwise offered insults to passengers on the train. They got off at North Benson, the scene of the former attack on Gibson.

It is stated on good authority that the same band of men who released Scroggins were in Frankfort last night, ready for any duty, and that the fact was known to the citizens and authorities, yet nothing was done to prevent them in carrying out their evil designs.

SUSPENSIONS OF THE MAILS.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

When the train from Louisville arrived yesterday morning it was ascertained that no mail was brought either from that city or the intermediate offices, and no mail matter received from Lexington and points east of this place. There was much speculation as to the cause of this suspension of the mail service, and various reasons were assigned, but it was not until a late hour of the day that we could ascertain the facts, which appear to be as follows: On Thursday night it seems that Gen. Eli Murray, United States Marshal, who was here attending a political caucus of his party, was informed by some one that there was suspicious looking men in town, similar in appearance to those who had been seen here just before the rescue of Scroggins, and the circumstances doubtless foreshadowed an attack upon the train. On receiving this information General Murray, it appears, telegraphed the fact to Louisville, and recommended that the guard on the train be doubled. This alleged state of affairs having been communicated to Washington and instructions asked for, orders were transmitted from the Postoffice Department to suspend mail service upon the route from Louisville to Lexington until further orders.

This, we believe, is the true state of facts, and we must say that in the action of the parties instrumental in bringing it about there was exhibited an unseemly haste and tendency to jump at violent conclusions, not warranted in a matter involving so seriously the interests of a portion of the State of Kentucky. In the course of debate in the Senate yesterday morning, when the subject was incidentally referred to, it was stated that the information upon which the suspension was directed came from the Adjutant General of the State; but that officer, who was present, authorized a prompt contradiction, averring, as he wishes us now also to state, that until the subject was mentioned in the Senate he had heard nothing of it.

Whatever may have been the apprehensions of trouble along the route, we are satisfied that there was no demonstration in the city to give color to the statements put forth. It has gone abroad that the same band were in town on Thursday night, as on the Friday night preceding, and the impression will gain ground that we have lapsed into utter lawlessness. The fact that, under cover of darkness, one such visit has been made is bad enough, but to give it out that it is a common thing for Frankfort to be thus occupied, would be untrue and unjust. Night before last Frankfort was as quiet as it could possibly be, considering that there was a gathering of the prominent Radical leaders from different portions of the State, and it is not remarkable if, there having been no notice of such a gathering, their unexpected presence in our midst should have led to their being taken for Kuklux. Their mysterious meeting here, and talking together in knots on the street corners through the day and evening, was well calculated to excite suspicion. The very fact that such a gathering, numbering, as it did, some of the most obnoxious men to the Kuklux in the State, met and was attended with no unpleasant episode, is the strongest proof that there was no such body of men in Frankfort as reported.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRANKFORT, March 4.

Mr. Standeford—Joint Resolution—Which was adopted. The same reads as follows:

WHEREAS, We have learned of the arrival, in the United States, of O'Donovan Rossa and his companions from Ireland, who, after signalizing their devotion to their country, suffered a long imprisonment for their efforts to secure its liberty and independence; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That, sympathizing deeply with all who have labored and suffered in behalf of their native land, and admiring the exertions of these gallant patriots who have struggled, though unsuccessfully, to secure freedom for their people, and for their country its proper place among the nations of the earth, we hereby extend to O'Donovan Rossa and his brother exiles the assurance of such sympathy and admiration, and tender to them a warm welcome to the asylum selected by them in our land.

Mr. Turner—Joint Resolution—Providing for the final adjournment on the 10th of March. Lays on the table one day under the rule, which the Senate refused to suspend.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A House bill authorizing and directing the sale of turnpike stock belonging to the State. The Senate refused to reconsider the vote by which this bill was passed, by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt) and Messrs. Boyd, Bradley, Burton, Chenoweth, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, William Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Talbott, Turner, Vallandingham and Wrightson—14.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Carlisle, Cockrill, Conklin, Conner, Cooke, Gardner, Lyttle, Perrin, Pricoard, Spalding, Standeford, Tyler, and Webb—15.

REPORTS.

Mr. Spalding—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend the charter of the city of Henderson. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend section 3, article 3, chapter 17, of the Revised Statutes. [Allows circuit clerks a fee for indorsements made, and entered in recording the steps taken in suits.] Passed.

Mr. Allison—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the law in relation to County Attorneys. Rejected.

Same—A House bill to amend section 6, article [illegible] Levy." Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend section 21, chapter 84, Revised Statutes, title "Roads and Passways." Passed.

A message from the Governor was received, announcing his disapproval of a bill "To authorize the Fayette County Court to pay, out of the county funds, the expenses of certain officers incurred in the United States District and Circuit Courts," with his objections thereto in writing.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to remove obstructions from the south fork of the Kentucky river and its tributaries. The vote on the passage was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Alexander, Burton, Chenoweth, Cockrill, Connor, Cooke, Fox, Gardner, William Johnson, John W. Johnson, Lyttle, Pricard, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Vories and Webb—17.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Bradley, Carlisle, Conklin, Hawes, Perrin, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, and Wrightson—10.

And the same was defeated for want of the constitutional majority. Motion to reconsider was entered.

The House bill for the benefit of manufacturing, furnace, and mining establishments in the counties of Greenup, Lawrence, Boyd, and Carter. Amended and passed—yeas, 16; nays, 7.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Harcourt offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, Divers offenses are complained of as having been committed by mobs or bodies of armed men in different parts of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation, if any, is necessary to suppress lawlessness and enforce the criminal laws of the land.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Barret—For the benefit of the sheriff of Jefferson county. Judiciary.

Same—For the benefit of the school commissioner of the city of Louisville. Education.

Mr. Skiles—Legalizing certain character of testimony in this State. Judiciary.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Downing offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, the 6th inst., the session of this House shall commence at 9 o'clock a. m., continue in session until 1 o'clock p. m., meet again at 3 o'clock p. m., and continue until 5 o'clock p. m.; and that the afternoon session shall be devoted to the calling of the standing committees.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House then took up the resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. McCreary providing for a final adjournment of the General Assembly on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock m. Rejected.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—Senate bill to change the time of holding the Warren Court of Common Pleas. Passed.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—Corporate Institutions—To incorporate the Caverna and Burkville Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—To secure the execution of the penal laws of the State in the counties of Cumberland, Clinton, and Monroe. Passed.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—Corporate Institutions—Senate bill to incorporate the town of Milledgeville, in Lincoln county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Hustonville, in Lincoln county." Passed.

Mr. Simmons—Ways and Means—For the benefit of H. J. Colvin, late sheriff of Taylor county. Rejected.

Same—To provide for a revision and codification of the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Chrisman, Spalding, Simmons, Caldwell, and E. Anderson, with instructions to report on Thursday next at 10½ o'clock.

Same—To increase the compensation of the first or principal clerk in the Land Office. [Increased from $1,200 to $1,500.] Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 30.

Mr. McKenzie—Railroads—Senate bill to incorporate the Woodford Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Fraser—Ways and Means—To amend an act, entitled "An act for the benefit of late clerks, sheriffs, jailers and other civil officers of this Commonwealth having uncollected fee bills."

Mr. Silvertooth moved to amend the bill so as to make its provisions applicable to sheriffs and clerks now in office. Adopted and bill passed.

Same—Requiring collectors of public moneys to have book of receipts, &c.

Mr. McCreary offered an amendment striking out the third section of the bill, which fixes the penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the act.

Mr. Pope offered a substitute for the bill and amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. E. Anderson moved to amend the bill by exempting Graves county from the provisions of the same. Rejected, and bill passed—yeas 55, nays 4.

Mr. Frazer—Ways and Means—Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to tax income on United States bonds," approved March 8, 1867. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to provide for payment of books procured under the act approved March 21, 1870, entitled "An act regarding sheriffs of this Commonwealth." Reported against the passage of said bill. Rejected.

Same—To repeal an act providing for payment of arrearages of pay due deceased soldiers, their heirs, &c. Passed.

Mr. Spalding—Ways and Means—Concerning the collection of claims of the state of Kentucky against the Federal Government. Passed.

And then the House adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPEED & CREIGHTON,
142 West Market,
Wholesale Dealers in Gas Pipe, Brass Valves and Cocks, Fittings, Pumps, &c.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks; and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills.

This extensive establishment solicits consignments of wool and cotton. It manufactures flannels, spreads, cashmeres, jeans and all sorts of woolen fabrics. It is now making shipments to nearly every State in the Union.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

POT, PLANT, AND GARDEN TRELLISES!

A neat, graceful, and cheap article for training plants and vines, and for use in the flower garden, in thirty styles. Twenty styles of moss baskets and a new patent tub for trees and flowers at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. S&M

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Wanted.

Several good trunk-makers at D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

SPEED & CREIGHTON,
142 West Market,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
A large and elegant stock of Chandeliers and Pumps now in store and for sale.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GRAND OPENING.
Spring Trade for 1871.

Arrival of an immense assortment of new and elegant goods at the China Palace, Fourth and Green, of everything in the way of plain white and decorated French China, cut and pressed Glassware, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Coal-Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, Fancy Goods, &c., making one of the most complete assortments to be found in the city; and all goods will be offered at prices to insure sales.

Below we quote the prices of a few of the leading articles:

Stone China Dining Sets, 135 pcs, $16 00 per set.

Pressed Glass Goblets $1 per doz.

Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 60 per set.

Table Tumblers 50c, 75c, $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50 per doz.

Plain white French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8 00 per set.

Stone China Chamber Sets, 9 pcs, $2 75 per set.

And all other goods at equally low rates.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented India-rubber Trunk Shield, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—SMITH—March 2d, by the Rev. H. C. Settle, at the Walnut-street M. E. church, Mr. HENRY R. MITCHELL to Mrs. ANNIE E. SMITH.

DIED.

McDONALD—On the morning of the 4th of March, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, DENNIS McDONALD, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, in the 69th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Patrick's Church to-day (Sunday), the 5th, at 4 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore, New York, and California papers please copy.

WILLIAMSON—On the 2d inst., Mrs. MARY GUY WILLIAMSON, widow of John Williamson, deceased, in the 83d year of her age. She is buried at Glen Mary, the old home stead.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY E. B. L.

In Memoriam of our Beloved Brother, John P. Horton.

"For so He giveth His beloved sleep."

Johnnie in Jesus sleeps. He has gone! he has gone!
Our hearts are pained, and tears unbidden flow;
Mortal has immortality put on:
He sleeps, he sleeps, for heaven has willed it so.

Gone! gone! His cheerful voice no more we hear;
Buoyant with life his form no more we see;
A crown of righteousness he'll ever wear;
For death is swallowed up in victory.

I've seen a flower in morning's earliest ray,
Pendant with dew-drops, sparkle in the sun.
I've looked again at close of summer day—
The reaper's scythe had passed—the flower was gone.

Death saw a flower, and, with ruthless hand,
'Twas snatched away while yet in beauty's bloom;
We bow submissively, for 'tis His command
That Johnnie sleeps within the silent tomb.

In heaven now he basks within the ray
Shining from throne of the Incarnate One.
There's no night there—a long eternal day—
The golden streets and pearl—but Johnnie's gone.

Yes, he has gone, and now his peaceful head
Slumbers in quiet 'neath the flowery sod;
The immortal on his winged flight has sped—
Gone to the bosom of his father—God.

In Memory of my Departed Wife, Marietta R. Robard.

IN MEMORY OF OUR WEDDING-DAY.

I.

Sweet spirit, how radiant thy smile
When clad in thy bridal array,
As I led thee, all trembling, down the church aisle,
On the morn of that bright, balmy day
I pledged thee in love's truest sign,
If weal or if woe should betide;
Thy low, murmured accents responded to mine,
And I clasped thee my fond, blushing bride.

II.

Sweet spirit, how mournful the hour
When disease marked thy fair form his prey.
A black cloud of gloom wrapped our love-lighted bower,
And the stern tyrant called thee away.
But thy pure heart was trusting and true,
While pain tortured each faltering breath;
A sweet smile of love spake thy last adieu,
And songs were the accents of death.

III.

Sweet spirit, I wander alone,
And alone do I breathe my sad sighs;
I pour on the still winds of evening my moan,
And I gaze on thy home in the skies.
But it joys me to know thou art there
In a mansion of heavenly rest;
For sorrow ne'er comes, with its burdening care,
To the beautiful bowers of the blest.

IV.

Sweet spirit, while lonely I stray,
O, leave me not comfortless yet;
Be with me and our boy by night and by day,
And cheer me till life's sun is set:
But mine eye may not gaze upon thine
While in earth's shades valley I dwell,
Till we meet, then, for aye, amid the glories divine,
Dear Etta, oh, sweetly, farewell.

J. B. R * * *

February 28th, 1871.

In Memory of John T. Horton.

Librarian of Hope Mission Sunday-school, Louisville, Ky., who fell asleep in Christ March 2d, 1871, aged 18 years, 11 months and 5 days.

"He is not dead, but sleepeth."

Dear Brother, you spoke of a crown for the young,
And the Master that you were waiting to see;
Of the inexpressible joy that filled your young heart
While you thought of that home made for thee.

You said in Hope Mission you found Christ your own;
That your delight was to serve Him while here;
That your race was now run; you'd soon be at home
In that land, with your friends over there.

Dear Brother, we know there's a crown for the young,
And that the Master has given you yours;
He came as you desired Him, and bore you away
To that home with your friends and ours.

Our Mission was life when you were still here,
Many happy hours have we spent here in prayer;
But our hearts are now sad; yes, aching severe;
Yet we know you are at home over there.

As a gem of great price you were spared us a while
To prepare for dwelling in heaven's pure air.
But your Saviour is ours, and soon He'll arrive
And take us to you in our home over there.

HOPE MISSION.

In Memory of Maggie V. S. Watts.

She lay within her coffin cell
Like priceless pearl in costly shell,
Enshrined in light, so pure so rare,
A breath would leave a shadow there.
Her head was laid as if asleep;
Partially shading one fair cheek.
Her bright hair, parted on her brow,
As in childhood, we see her now.
Wreaths of flowers on coffin-lid,
As if the fatal truth they h'd
That she was dead, frail diadem.
The casket's there, but where's the gem?
The censer's there still—still the same;
But where's the incense—where the flame?

In mournful loveliness she slumbers
Where flowers bloom and willows wave,
And trees are sounding dirge-like numbers
O'er her peaceful, silent grave.

M. J. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded; only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of those disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address. OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 96, corner Floyd and Market streets. no27 SuTu&Thu3m

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

REV. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., of the Broadway Methodist Church, and Rev. H. C. SETTLE, of the Walnut street, will exchange pulpits this morning at 11 o'clock. At 7½ p. m. each pastor will occupy his own pulpit.

Spiritualism.

THE First Christian Spiritual Society worship every Sunday in Templars' Hall, corner of Green and Eleventh streets. Services commence at 11 a. m., 7½ p. m., and conference meetings at 3 p. m. The public invited. Seats free.

Spiritualism.

MRS. M. J. WILCOXSEN, trance speaker, will lecture on Spiritual Philosophy, in Weisiger Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a. m. and at 7½ p. m. The public are invited. Admission free.

Christ Church.

THE regular monthly sermon to children will be preached by the Rev. Doctor Norton, in Christ Church, on Sunday, March 5th, at 7½ p. m. Seats at all the evening services are free. mh5 d1*

LECTURES.

NOBODY'S CHILDREN.
WEISIGER HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871,
By special request,
Rev. FATHER NUGENT,
of Liverpool, will repeat his Lecture on "NOBODY'S CHILDREN," or the Street Arabs of England. Admission free. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. mh5 d4*

Lecture at Weisiger Hall.

A LECTURE will be delivered at the above hall on Sunday evening, March 12th, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. D. Lynch, of Youghal, Ireland. Subject—The Secret of Ireland's Misfortunes. Tickets, 50 cents. Proceeds to be applied to the building of the new cathedral which Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, is erecting at the Cove of Cork. mh5 SuWe&Sa*

MEETINGS.

T. of H. and T.

THE members of Louisville Temple of Honor, No. 3, are hereby notified that the next meeting of the Temple will be in the new hall, on Market street, near Fourth, on Monday evening, March 6. A full attendance of the members is desired.
By order of the Temple.
mh5 d2* E. C. PEARSON, W. R.

Masonic Notice.

Special communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 5, will be held at Chapter-rooms, Masonic Temple, Monday evening, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
S. HILLMAN, Sec'y. J. C. PURDY, H. P.

Jefferson County Milkmen's Society.

A CALLED meeting of the above Society will be held on Tuesday, March 7, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schad's Saloon, Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets. There being business of importance on hand, every member, and also milkmen who are not yet members, should be present.
By order of the President.
mh4 SaSu&Tu SECRETARY.

INSURANCE.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. PHILIP S CAMPBELL.

SLAUGHTER & CAMPBELL,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
Office northwest corner Fourth and Main sts.,
Louisville, Ky.

Imperial Fire, of London (Gold)	$8,000,000
Charter Oak, of Hartford	250,000
Andes, of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Hide and Leather, of Boston	460,000
National, of Boston (nearly)	1,000,000
Providence Washington, of Rhode Island	450,000
American Life, of Philadelphia	3,000,000

All communications regarding the American Life to be addressed
mh5 dtf L. L. ANDERSON & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts.

KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE
Mutual Insurance Co.,
Chartered and Organized in 1839.
CAPITAL - - - $485,208
WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed,
Wm C. Hite, J. T. Tompkins, A. B. Semple,
James Bridgeford, William Platt.

D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.
SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.

INSURES against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of six years. On issue of the policy the party insuring gives his note for the aggregate premium for six years, and pays in cash only 10 per cent. of said note, and no further payment beyond the above-mentioned 10 per cent. is required, unless the company meets with losses which it has not sufficient cash on hand to pay, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes. The company has made but two calls within the 14 years passed, one call of 10, and the other 5 per cent.

Special attention is called to the following facts in reference to this company: In 1839 it was organized with a capital of less than 20,000 dollars. At the end of the first year's business, December, 1840, this was reported to the State Legislature at 29,215 dollars. To the present time the assets of the company have increased to 485,208 dollars. The increase has therefore been, in about 31 years, more than 20 times the original capital. During which time the company has paid losses to the amount of 221,140 dollars.

The average annual cost of insurance for the last 6 years is 25 per cent. less than the most liberal offices and over 60 per cent. less than stock offices generally.

By referring to the names of the President and Directory it will be seen that it is composed of gentlemen well known to the citizens of Louisville, as representing members of some of the oldest mercantile houses in this city, also large property owners, who have been largely interested in insurance in this company since its organization.

Persons wishing insurance would find it to their interest to call at the company's office, No. 63 Fifth, over the Franklin Bank. ja13 eod3mlnSu

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until the 10th day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., to execute the following work, viz:

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of Southgate street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the north side of High street, between Twelfth street and the track of the bridge railroad, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the west side of First street, between Breckinridge and Campbell or Kentucky street, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Logan street, between Kentucky and Lane street, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Logan street, between Cane and Mary street, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Logan street, between Mary and Milk streets, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway, between Clay and Shelby streets, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 10th day of March, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, March 4, 1871. mh5 dtd

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE KY., Feb. 13, 1871.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Bridge Co., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in this city, on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1871.
mh5 d1 W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R.R.CO.
No. 55 Sixth street.

THE interest coupons of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken due the 1st of March next, and the coupons of the bonds of the town of Elizabethtown and the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of April, will be paid at and after maturity at this office.
Feb. 25, 1871—fe26 d12 A. A. GORDAN, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

Spring Dress Goods.

50 PCS plaid and checked Japanese Silk;
30 pcs striped " "
50 pcs gray " "
50 pcs plaid fancy colored " "
30 pcs Mary Stuart Lusters, green, blue, & pink;
50 pcs " " chene;
20 pcs mixed Silk-warp Mohairs,
200 pcs mode and fancy colored Alpacas;
50 pcs mode Silk Mixtures;
20 pcs blue and white plaid Camlet Cloths;
20 pcs " " Poplins;
20 pcs black and white and blue and white Creped Satin Plaids;
20 pcs Atlantic Co. Mohair Plaids;
100 pcs fancy checked Lisle Thread Poplins;
100 pieces chene " "
5 pcs Real English black Bombazine;
50 pcs Real Lyons Poplins, all colors;
4 cases printed Pacific Percales;
1 case Silk-warp Sylvania Cloth, black mixed;
1 case " " " chene;
15 pcs pink Rep Lusters;
20 pcs white Alpacas, assorted;
50 pcs steel colored pure Mohair Pongees;
20 pcs " " Puritan Cloths;
20 pcs Chameleon Poplins;
5 cases new styles printed Pacific Alpacas;
3 cases plain " "

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh5 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.
A Large Stock for Sale Cheap.

RASPBERRIES—Doolittle, $15 per 1,000; Miami, $20 per 1,000; Seneca Black Cap and Davidson Thornless, $3 per 100; $25 per 1,000; Mammoth Cluster, $4 per 100; $30 per 1,000. Blackberries—Lawton, $2 50 per 100; $15 per 1,000; Early Wilson, $4 per 100; $30 per 1,000. Strawberry plants—A fine stock of leading sorts at low rates. Concord Grape Vines, $15 per 100. Asparagus—Conover, $3 per 100; Giant White, $1 50 per 100. All orders addressed to me, care Waters & Son, Louisville, Ky., will receive prompt attention.
HENRY T. VAIL,
mh5 d3&w3* Fern Creek, Ky.

New Goods, New Goods!
New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands;
New Embroid'd Babies' Waists;
New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses;
New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs;
New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;
&c., &c., just received at
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store.
fe4 103½ FOURTH ST

ESTABLISHED IN LOUISVILLE, 1850.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY OF Photographic Art!
The most spacious, elegant, and complete gallery in the Southwest. Toilet rooms with every convenience for ladies and children. Specialties—First-class work of every description. Motto—"We strive to please." None but first-class workmen employed.
I. B. WEBSTER, Proprietor,
no24 TuSa&Tu6m 85 Fourth street.

Cunard Line Steamships.
European Travel, 1871.

PASSAGE to Liverpool, Cork, Derry, Glasgow, and Paris—Cabin, $80; return, $150, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Apply to J. D. O'LEARY,
At Franklin Bank, No. 63 Fifth st.,
fe26 SuTu&Th3m Louisville, Ky.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.
Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cash, Horses, where they are and how to get them.
Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.
Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au13 WeSaSu†

A. BECHET,
51 Old Levee st., NEW ORLEANS,
DEPOT OF THE
Genuine Attakapas Cottonades.
Also always on hand a full stock of
CREOLE LINEN CHECKS.
mh4 d6*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted to Purchase—Land.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4, 1871.

THE city of Louisville desires to purchase, for Alms-house purposes, about 100 to 150 acres of land, located in this county, from one to five miles from the city limits, and favorably situated on a railroad or turnpike; the land to be well adapted for farming purposes. Parties having such a tract to sell will please address the undersigned, giving location description, terms, &c.
mh5 dtf JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Banks.

THIS is to notify the banks not to pay any checks of Robt. Tierney, deceased, without investigation.

Sugar.

200 HHDS common to strictly prime New Orleans Sugar in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
mh5 d2 34 Fourth street.

Coffee.

400 BAGS fancy dark green Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
mh5 d2 34 Fourth street.

Notice to Gardeners.

500 BBLS choice Northern Russet Potatoes in store and for sale by
OURSBACKER, BENHAM & CO.,
mh5 dtf 103 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Hemp Seed.

200 BUSHELS Chinese Hemp Seed, growth of 1870, for sale at
HEWETT, HARDY & CO.'S,
mh5 d6 110 and 112 Main st.

A Fine Chance for an Active Business Man.

I OFFER for rent or sale that modern-built brick, metal-roof store, 20 by 80 feet, corner of Main and Main cross street, Charlestown, Ind., with fixtures complete. Railroad communication with Louisville; half hour run by four trains each way, daily. Charlestown is the county seat of Clark county, opposite Louisville. As a business opening for a dry goods man, grocer, or bakery and confectionery, being under Prather Hall, the only hall for exhibitions in the place, it is unsurpassed. The hall above will also be rented to an active man. Apply at room No. 1 118 West Main street. fe26 eod5

Notice

IS hereby given that Julius Gebhard and Louisa, his wife, have filed their petition in the Louisville Chancery Court praying that said Court empower said Louisa Gebhard to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own separate use and benefit, free from the claims, debts, or control of her husband, any property which she may acquire; that she may make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole, trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed.
GAZLAY, YEAMAN & REINECKE,
Attorneys for the petitioners, 33 Court Place.
Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1871. mh1 d10

Fish! Fish!

100 BBLS Mackerel;
300 ½ bbls "
1 000 kits "
Boston packed, new packages, and fresh arrival; in store and for sale by
REED & SPERRY,
mh5 d12 91 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Notice.

THIS is to notify my old customers and friends that I have again opened my Shop on Brook street, between Main and Washington, where I will be happy to do their work.
mr. d5* WM. MURRAY.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Alberto Baker and Monroe I. McGu is this day dissolved, A. Baker retiring from the firm. Either party will use the name of the firm to settle the business.
ALBERTO BAKER,
MONROE I. McGU.
March 4th, 1871. mh5 d6*

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership under the name and style of Slaughter & Campbell, as General Insurance Agents, office northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets.
W. H. SLAUGHTER,
PHILIP S CAMPBELL.
March 1st, 1871. mh3 d3

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Haslett, Leonard & Co. having expired by limitation, the business of said firm will be continued from this date by a corporate company, organized under a general law of Kentucky, under the name of The Kentucky Lead and Oil Company. The management of this company will be in the hands of the same individuals that have had control of the business heretofore, and who will assume all the obligations of the former concern.

With increased facilities they will be prepared to supply the trade in any quantity with white lead and other articles of their manufacture, and they respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the late firm.
L. LEONARD,
Louisville, March 1st, 1871. mh6 d6 Secretary.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, having formed a copartnership, in style of firm Speed & Creighton, will at once commence the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business at No. 142 West Market, between Fourth and Fifth.
JOHN SPEED,
JOHN CREIGHTON.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1, 1871.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby announce the removal of my shop from 106 West Green to the above-mentioned stand.
JOHN CREIGHTON.

Notice.

AS rapidly as possible we will open and exhibit an elegant stock of Chandeliers and Fancy and Staple Goods pertaining to our line.

Having formed favorable arrangements with the manufacturers, we are able to supply the trade and public with GAS-PIPE, Fittings, Brass Goods, Pumps, &c., in any quantity at lowest possible wholesale rates.
fe19 SuWe&Frim SPEED & CREIGHTON.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS.

WE offer for sale $100,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Water-Works Company of Indianapolis, Ind. An investigation as to these securities warrants us in classing them a desirable and first-class investment to capitalists and others.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1870, payable in 20 years after date in New York city, in

GOLD,

bearing, from date, eight (8) per cent. interest, in

GOLD,

payable January 1 and July 1, in New York City.

They are a first (limited) mortgage upon the works, franchises, privileges, &c., issuing same, and there is also mortgaged for the payment of the bonds and interest $250,000 worth of real estate in the city of Indianapolis.

Provision is made in the mortgage that a fund shall be created after the third year to provide for the payment of them at maturity; and an estimate made gives assurance that the bonds can and will be paid five years before maturity if so desired by the holders.

We offer them at 90c, with interest included from January 1, 1871.
J. G. BARRET,
Cashier Citizens' Bank,
fe25 d15 Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 [illegible]

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

Those seeking Medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $3 each—4 for $5.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ja28 d6m

LAWYERS.

W. F. BULLOCK. WILKINS G. ANDERSON.
BOZEL WEISSINGER.

BULLOCK, ANDERSON & WEISSINGER,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law
Nos. 4 & 6 Hamilton Building, cor. 6th and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WILL practice in the various Courts, State and Federal, held in the city of Louisville, and Court of Appeals, at Frankfort, Ky. mh3 d12

MEDICINES.

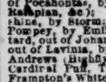
DR. B. ABRAHAMS has been appointed Agent in this city for the sale of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Keeps a full supply on hand, and will fill all orders promptly. No. 98 West Jefferson, between Third and Fourth. f12 dexSa&m

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.
H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my8 d&SuWeFly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

PHÆTON



THIS thorough-bred horse, imported by Mr. TenBroeck, will stand at
HURSTBOURNE,
eight miles from Louisville, on the Lexington pike.

Phaeton was foaled in 1865 by King Tom, whose get head the winners of 1870 in England (Derby), the largest number of long races; he by Harkaway, out of Pocahontas, by Glencoe (the dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, &c.); dam of Phaeton is Merry Sunshine, by Storm; g. d. by Falstaff, out of sister to Pompey, by Emilius, out of Variation; she by Bustard, out of Johannah Southcote, by Beningbrough, out of Lavinia, by Pitapor, out of the dam of Dick Andrews (Highflyer mare, foaled 1790); her dam by Cardinal Puff, Tattler, Snip, Godolphin Arabian, Frampton's White-neck, Pelham Barb.

Mares at the risk of owners. Season [illegible] till April 15, or three months later [illegible] during the interim horse will probably be absent. Money to be paid before mare is removed. If [illegible] is paid when mare is served, she may be returned within same period here advertised, if she has no foal, free of further charge, if owner and horse are living next year.

Pasturage, grain, &c., at usual charges.

For further particulars address
HENRY GROOM,
fe19 eoSu* Box 101, Louisville, P. O.

NANZ & NEUNER,
Florists, Nurserymen, and Landscape Gardeners,
Dealers in and Growers of
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Louisville and of the Southern States in general that they always keep a large and complete selection of Flowering Plants, Shrubberies, Evergreens, and Seeds of all kinds, the latter of which, together with a large variety of Bulbs of all colors and kinds, were mostly all directly imported from Germany and Belgium by Mr. Nanz himself during his late visit to the old country, and which they offer, either at wholesale or retail, at lowest prices.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, &c., made to order in the most artistic style and at reasonable charges.

☞ Decorations of Halls, Churches, Parlors, &c., also promptly attended to.

☞ Flower and Seed Store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street.

Green-House and Flower Grounds No. 473 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

JACOB WALTER. A. H. STRUCK.

Louisville Planing Mill,
WALTER & STRUCK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDS, &C.,
Garden and Chestnut sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and contracts for buildings and materials carried out with satisfaction. fe26 SuTu&Th6m

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1871.

Bibliography.

The Nation gives the following brief review of what the past year has developed in the writing of history: The year 1870 has not been rich in historical publications. In this country, especially, it would be hard to name a single publication of the year which will take permanent rank in historical literature. The concluding volume of Dr. Draper's "History of the Civil War" has enough merits to be an exception, if these merits were not balanced by equally great defects; at any rate, it takes respectable rank. Several works, on the other hand, which one associates at first thought with this year, like Mr. Froude's closing volumes, Mr. Long's third volume, and Mr. Lea's "Studies in Church History," belong, in reality, to the closing months of the year before. Our brief survey, therefore, will not be confined to 1870. In the field of ancient history, the second volume of Lenormant and Chevalier's "History of the East" contains the history of the Persians, Phœnicians and Arabians. It had been intended to include the Indians, but the plan was changed on account of the very doubtful character of the authorities in Indian history. This manual contains, without doubt, the best compendium of what is known of primitive Oriental history, and may be recommended as not only serviceable but indispensable to the student. The second volume of Ihne's "Römische Geschichte" has the same general character as the first. The author has made an eminently readable book, but will not keep his promise as to dimensions. This volume only finishes the Second Punic War, so that the entire work can hardly be shorter than Mommsen's. The author, who has himself lived in England, is engaged upon an English translation, for which we predict a good degree of popularity. Holm's "Geschichte Siciliens im Alterthume" is a thorough and valuable study of a very important and interesting branch of ancient history. The first volume brings the history down to the Athenian expedition against Syracuse, B.C. 415. In modern history, the most important contribution is probably the concluding volumes of Burton's "History of Scotland," which reach to the reign of William III. This is admitted to be by far the best history of Scotland in existence. Miss Jane Williams' "History of Wales" has neither the extent nor the importance and interest of Mr. Burton's work, but is worthy the regard of those who wish a more detailed account of the history of this interesting country than they can find in English writers. The second volume of Sir Edward Creasy's "History of England" covers the period from Edward II. to Richard III. inclusive, thus embracing the "hundred-year war" and the War of the Roses. It is not a mere compilation, but abounds in admirable discussions of important points little understood. Baxmann's "Politik der Pabste," in two volumes (1868-9), is written from a Protestant point of view, but with great impartiality, and extends from the pontificate of Gregory I. to that of Gregory VII. The author was engaged upon a monograph upon Gerbert (Pope Sylvester II.), to which this was, as it were, a preparation; his death has, however, frustrated this plan. We find hardly anything more in mediæval history except a new edition of Dahlmann's "Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte," revised and much enlarged by Professor Waitz of Gottingen, who has been pronounced "the greatest living master in German history." This too belongs to 1869. Indeed, the most striking event for 1870, in connection with mediæval history, has been the death of Jaffe; editor of the Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum—an irreparable loss. We should, however, except the town histories, of which a large number have appeared. To this class, we suppose, should be assigned the late Toulmin Smith's valuable treatise on "English Gilds." Dr. Brentano's introduction to this, published as an independent work, has already been noticed by us. Probably the most important work in this field is Von Maurer's "Geschichte der Stadtverfassung in Deutschland," the third volume of which has recently appeared. This author rejects the guild theory of the origin of towns, and denies also the continuance of Roman municipal institutions (in German cities, we suppose), and considers the city institutions to have been in all cases developed from village institutions—a theory which, as a general, if not exclusive one, seems every way reasonable. In special town histories it will be enough to notice the publication of the mediæval chronicle of Strassburg, and the third volume of Ennen's "Geschichte der Stadt Koln." The latter covers the history of the fifteenth century, and a very little more—a most interesting period, when we consider that at its commencement belongs the triumph of the guilds, and at its end the beginning of the Reformation; and that Charles the Bold's transactions with Cologne fall within it. Baron Hubner's "Life of Sixtus V." has an especial bearing on the great pontiff's diplomacy.

An important literary enterprise is the republication by Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. of the great work popularly known in England as "The Speaker's Commentary." The first steps toward the organization of this enterprise were taken as long ago as 1863, by John Murray, who succeeded in securing for the work a semi-official character, so far as the Church of England was concerned, by gaining the active co-operation of the Speaker of the House of Commons, a circumstance which gave the enterprise the name by which it is popularly known in England. After a consultation between the high dignitary named and a number of the bishops of the Church of England, the Archbishop of York undertook the organization of a plan for producing a complete, accurate, and plain Explanatory Commentary upon the Bible. Perhaps it would be too much to say that the aid of all the leading Biblical scholars in Great Britain was secured, but it would be difficult to select names more eminent for learning and piety than those of Dr. Rawlinson, author of "Five Great Monarchies of the East;" Dr. E. Harold Browne, Bishop of Ely, and author of "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles;" Bishop Hervey, author of "Inspirations of the Holy Scriptures;" the famous commentator, Dr. Lightfoot, whose works upon Galatians and Philippians are most widely and favorably known; Dr. Westcott, who has made numerous important contributions to Biblical Literature, and who has just now nearly completed a critical edition of the Greek Testament, Dr. R. Payne Smith, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Dr. Thirlwall, the historian, and the Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., one of the joint authors of the well-known "Life of St. Paul." While these distinguished names give the fullest possible guaranty of the scholarship which has been concentrated on the work, they are also a pledge that it will not be the exponent of extreme views. As it is designed for popular use, it will be plain and practical in style, and, typographically, it will present a very clear and readable page. The Commentary will be divided into eight sections, comprised in as many volumes, probably. The first of these, containing the Pentateuch, will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., simultaneously with its appearance in England.

Underground Railroads—Their Damage to Buildings in London.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "There can be no doubt that the underground railways are very convenient to those who have occasion to travel by them, but passengers, as they are whisked through the tunnel and vacantly gaze through the window-panes of the carriages at the apparently endless miles of brickwork through which they are passing, give no thought to the sufferings of those dwelling above their heads; yet it is to be feared that no train ever runs over the rails without jarring the nerves and wounding the susceptibilities of somebody or other. Some little light is thrown on this subject by the groans uttered at a meeting held a few days ago at the Blind School, Upper Avon road, St. John's Wood, to take steps for opposing the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood railway (extension) bill, so far as it refers to the proposal to run heavy goods trains in conjunction with the Midland railway along the line.

"Dr. Musgrave, who occupied the chair, stated that 'his house was so jolted by the present passenger traffic that there was not a single article of furniture which was not rattled about. It was quite certain that if the Midland railway had the power conferred upon them to run goods trains over this line of railway there would be no peace day or night. He could only foresee that most of the houses, if that traffic were carried over the line, must fall down.' Dr. Musgrave's troubles, however, are not comparable for intensity with those of 'a resident in the Finchley New road,' who said that 'the mere shifting of the empty trains from one line to another near his house had caused it to a certain extent to give way—the back of his house entirely so. Between his breakfast-room and the pantry a hand could be put right through and seen in the opposite room. Other parts of the house were constantly dropping from the vibrations, and it was in such a bad condition that if a dog ran across his dining-room the spoons and forks chattered on the plates or dishes on which they might be lying.' He further added that he had been informed by a surveyor that his house was in a very dangerous condition, and if he (the speaker) let anything drop heavily he might have 'the back front' of the house come down."

☞ A strange Wisconsin phenomenon recently occurred at Springvale, on the farm of Mr. Hallock. A violent eruption of the earth took place, throwing up a space of earth two feet square, and four feet in length. About a rod from the place, flashes of light have been observed frequently for the past fifteen or sixteen years. Mr. H. has picked up on the spot several pieces of a mineral, which, he has been informed, is bituminous coal, nearly charred. Judge Knapp, of Madison, thinks it dropped where it was found, as it has not been found elsewhere in the State.

SCIENCE AND THE SOUL.

The Disbelief in Immortality.—Attitude of Scientific Men—A Liberal Preacher Handling the Subject with Skill.

"SKIRMISHING ON THE OUTPOSTS."

[World Report of the Rev. Wm. J. Potter's Lecture in Boston.]

Will science let us keep our faith in the immortality of the soul? This is the question which I make bold to bring to your attention in this address. And it requires, I confess, not a little audacity to enter upon a public discussion of this question in the present state of mental philosophy and physical science. The doctrine of immortality is one of the subjects involved in the conflict between the two schools of philosophy now recognized as the Intuitional and the Positive. It is no exaggeration to say that there are many thousands of people scattered through Christendom and elsewhere, whose faith in the immortality of the soul, having broken away from its old foundation, is now awaiting the issue of this conflict, and that there is another vast multitude who know little of this conflict between the rival philosophers of the day, and little of the subtler philosophical and scientific aspects of the question, and who yet, through their own common sense and common observation, have had their faith shaken in the popular ecclesiastical argument for the doctrine, and who are now in the position of disbelievers or of doubters, or at most of those who have only a hope that the old faith, which is so venerable for its antiquity, may be true. Men confess to each other in secret their doubts on this question, who would not venture to declare them publicly, or perhaps in the presence of those whom they most love. And in all probability there are many who carry the secret doubt in their own breast alone, perhaps as a bitter burden, unconfessed to any. None but those who are in a position to know something of the inner history of people's thoughts can be aware how widely these questionings and doubts of the doctrine of immortality prevail. And many who are aware seem to think it injudicious and harmful to speak of the matter publicly. They would, if possible, hush it up, as if it were some scandal; or they fear that to give it publicity will spread it as a contagious disease. On the contrary, it seems to me that these doubts should be brought to the light for examination. If they indicate disease the cure is not to be found by leaving the disease to feed upon itself in secret. If, on the other hand, they are signs of the healthy vitality of some truth that is working its way into the human mind, there can be no danger from them. The safe as well as manly course is to face them squarely, and see just what they are, not in any spirit of dogmatism, but in a fair, scientific, and reverent manner; in a spirit that can be reverent before doubt as well as before belief. These classes of doubters, of whom I have spoken, may be said to stand on neutral ground between the two sides of the conflict on this question. They are, doubtless, not deniers of immortality. They will say that the arguments for it do not convince them, and their faith is held in abeyance, waiting for proof. On one side are all those who, on theological or philosophical grounds, or from tradition, which they have never questioned, accept the doctrine and deem it impregnably established, and on the other is a body of men who, with equal confidence, deny the doctrine; who declare it a superstition which reason and science are most surely destroying, and who believe that it is proved already that the soul ceases to exist when the physical organization is dissolved—a body of men not small, and yet not, perhaps, so large as sometimes supposed by those who are among the doubters. There is a pretty general impression that science is on this side, that the drift of science at least is in this direction, and that the danger to the doctrine comes from modern scientific investigations and discoveries. Hence the importance of considering the question

IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE.

And, first, it may be set down as certain that science will not let us rest our faith in immortality, on the ground popularly accepted in Christendom—the alleged resurrection of Jesus. That argument has been set aside. It claims the right to submit the credulity of the records which contain the narrative to the same test to which it would submit the scriptures of any religion; and in so doing it says first that the evidence is entirely insufficient to substantiate so wonderful an event as the reappearing of the body of Jesus after his crucifixion and burial. And though you could prove the fact of his resurrection beyond a question, the only inference science would admit is, "Then he was not really dead." And you can bring no testimony to refute that inference. Again, a criticism based on scientific principles, if it chose to go into matters of theological dogma and sentiment, might say further that if, as the majority of Christendom believe Jesus was God, the fact of his resurrection could hardly prove the immortality of man. Or if, on the other hand, Jesus was simply a man, and his death and resurrection could be proved as veritable facts, it is no less difficult to draw from the premises the conclusion of an immortal spiritual existence for mankind. Suppose one grave were opened. What avails that to us to whom the graves of our departed are not opened? But, in truth, this argument for human immortality from the alleged resurrection of Jesus, which has played so important a part in the Christian religion, is a reversal of the natural order of religious ideas. The immortality of the soul was believed before the advent Christianity as firmly as it has been believed among Christian nations since. So also was the doctrine of the resurrection of the body. To make a bodily resurrection a proof of immortality, as Christianity has done, is a parvenu argument in the history of religious development. The only scientific value which the belief in the resurrection of Jesus can have is to the historian of religious ideas. As an argument for immortality, science gives it no place. Again, science may be said to have compelled a modification of the argument for immortality that is drawn from consciousness. It may be justly claimed that the advance of science in recent years has led to a revision of mental science. That doctrine of innate ideas may be said to be exploded. The human mind has no idea at birth, only the germs of ideas, or, more properly, is itself a germinal energy. And it is now questioned whether the idea of immortality, however widespread it may be, is always developed in the human conscience. And in any case, even where the belief is strongly developed, and appears to be impregnably established, it is denied that it is an intuition. To say that man is conscious of immortality is a loose use of language. All that man can be really conscious of is the contents of his being at the present moment. Science maintains, therefore, that the belief in personal immortality cannot be accepted as one of the simple, impregnable facts of human consciousness, and that the argument for the belief from intuition, must be revised so as to adjust it to the new interpretation of mental and spiritual phenomena which biological discoveries are making necessary. Thirdly, Science demands that this question whether there is a future life for man or not shall be approached and discussed without regard to the moral consequences that may be imagined to follow one answer rather than another. Theologians are much addicted to what may be called

THE ARGUMENT "A TERRORI."

Wanting you to believe a certain doctrine, they depict the dreadful moral ruin that will result if you do not believe it, and so it is with this question of a future life. Theological dogmatists declare that doubt and denial of immortality will result in moral degradation and crime. They make the virtue of the race depend on the doctrine of a system of a future reward and retribution. But in the investigations of science all appeals to the fear of consequences are brushed aside. Science is simply seeking for truth; her motto is, what is true must be safe. Moreover, the theological averment cannot be admitted that the moral life and safety of the world depend on a belief of the immortality of the soul. Some of the noblest and purest men that have ever lived, who are recognized as the world's benefactors, have been unable to believe in the doctrine of a future life. And the men have not only been moral, but even religious. Look at the Hebrews. No nation was ever so religious in its history as they, and certainly they were not worse morally than others, and yet the Hebrews existed a thousand years without giving expression to any belief in a future existence. Where shall we find a grander reverence or a purer piety than in the Book of Job? Yet it articulates distinctly not one syllable of hope for a life beyond the grave. Lucretius, too, the great sceptical poet of Rome, left not a word in his sublime book in opposition to the strictest probity and purity of character, although he limits human experience to the horizon of this life of earth. Doubtless the belief in the future existence, in the world at large, has exercised some good purpose in human history. The idea that man is immortal certainly invests human nature with something more of dignity, and it seems as if it should operate as a restraining influence against sensual indulgence, and tend to promote virtue and spirituality; still, the belief has unquestionably produced evil as well as good, and I do not hesitate to say that the moral sentiment of Christendom has been weakened and corrupted by the constant reference which the popular theological teaching has made to the life beyond the grave as alone worthy of human aspiration, and as the rectifier of all the ills, and wrongs, and necessary evils of the present stage of being. People have been taught so much about preparing for Heaven that they have sometimes become very indifferent workers on earth; and in anticipating the joys of the future world, have overlooked the infinite possibilities of the world that now is. Science justly protests against this theological teaching which makes the moral stability and safety of mankind depend on a future existence. And in so doing in this particular she proved herself to be a better moralist than theology, and also to have a stronger faith. For what firmer ground or morality can there be than this—that the sentiments of justice, love, purity, charity, are nowise dependent for their existence or sanctity on duration of time or location in space, and that all the obligations of virtue and holiness would remain precisely the same though it could be proved that this life were all? Those persons, therefore, who without any belief in a future existence have yet spent this life in the exercise of the highest virtue and philanthropy, instead of being classed, as they too frequently are, among the irreligious and immoral portion of society, are to be reckoned among the world's best benefactors, since they prove by their example that truth and virtue are worthy to be sought purely for their own inherent merit without any thought of what they are afterwards to purchase. If to do well, looking for no reward, is the measure of virtue, there should be counted virtuous above all men. Thus far we have not found that science denies the doctrine of immortality, but these points that we have considered simply mark certain skirmishes on the outposts. Pressing in nearer to,

THE HEART OF THE CONFLICT,

we learn at once that discriminations have to be made. We discover that the number engaged in this inner, close, and, as it were, hand to hand contest, is not so large as from the outside it seemed. We find that science is by no means a unit on the side of denial. The recognized leaders of science are not all on one side or the other. Some of them, like Faraday, are firm believers in the doctrine, on the ground of a supernatural revelation, which they hold that scienc does not assail. There is another class of scientific men who, without appearing to have the simple, child-like faith which Faraday had, yet place themselves nominally in the same position with reference to religious beliefs which seems to be antagonistic to the discoveries of science. Whenever they approach this question, immortality, or that of a personal God, they evade the issue. In a word these men dodge, thinking of their professional chairs and social position. Then we come to another class—a much larger body—representing, I believe, the average or most general position of scientific men on this question of immortality. This large body of scientists, among whom, if I mistake not, are Darwin, Huxley, Maudsley, and many other leading minds in England and in Europe, take the ground that so far as science goes the doctrine of a future life is neither proved nor disproved. They neither affirm nor deny, and this, it seems to me, is the true attitude of natural science, simply because it has not all the facts necessary for forming a judgement. But there are also scientific men who positively deny the doctrine of immortality, and who claim to do it on the facts of science; and there is a widely prevailing impression that the drift of scientific discoveries is now in their direction. These are the men who are popularly and scientifically known as materialists, and who boldly affirm that human life begins and ends with its physical earthly organism. And we must not shrink from their argument, but face it and answer it if we can. Their position is that soul is a product of matter; that what we call soul or mind has no entity in itself but is simply the result of the physical organism, and not a result that can be separated as a thing distinct from the organism. Rather is it a quality of matter which appears under certain conditions of development. Thought, affection, aspiration, reason, ideas of right and wrong, perceptions of truth and beauty, are, it is alleged, all phenomena which appear when matter, under the various forces which are constantly operating upon it, develops into that form of organic life which is called man. There is no consciousness apart from these phenomena, and the phenomena are the products of the material organism, and these writers bring forward a great array of facts from the physiology and pathology of the mind, from organic chemistry, from the history of nature and man, which they claim abundantly support this position—that personal consciousness originates, developes, and perishes with the physical organism. Now, what is to be said to this argument?

MUST WE ADMIT IT?

Shall the citadel of the old belief in a future life, the position that the mind, though using the body as an organ, is not absolutely dependent upon it, and is separable from it, be surrendered to these daring assailants? We will meet them fairly, openly, argument against argument, fact for fact, relying on the whole science of nature and man; and then if, after a fair contest, it shall be found that the citadel must surrender, we will do it gracefully and frankly like men. But, first, it must be said that the citadel is now held, and will not be surrendered without a brave and mighty struggle. The belief in immortality is well-nigh universal; and if it be not true, the burden of proof rests with those who deny it. And with all respect for the class of scientific men who have undertaken the burden of proof, and admiring their moral courage and duly weighing their confident claims, I must yet hold that they have not estabilished their denial of the doctrine of immortality. Let us glance at some of the defects in their argument. They make much account of the doctrine of force; but they are not able to tell what force in itself is. They all confess a limit in this direction. Why, then, may there not be in this original germinal force the element of mind? Nay, must it not be there in some shape, on the priciple that the cause must be equal to the effect? Seondly, the facts they bring forward are too scattered, too incomplete. The field that is left unexplored is too large to admit of a positive judgment. Thirdly, their facts all belong to what is called natural science. Admit that thought is function of matter, that religion, faith, spirituality, are all mere phenomenal qualities of organized matter, there should be a science of thought, a science of these spiritual phenomena; but all the facts of this side of human experience these scientists ignore. Fourth, these writers sometimes dogmatize, leave the calm tone of science, become partisans, and write like interested advocates. Examples of this are found in Buchner and Vogt. This vital energy, force, power, from which all things have come, is germinal with intelligence as well as with material form. It is law in the material, inanimate world, instinct in the animal, consciousness in man. It has not yet reached its limit of development. Just as mechanical force rises into chemical force, and chemical force into vital force, and vital force has its highest form of manifestation in human consciousness, so without any break in law may this vital force, having come to consciousness, expand into other forms of life, and still keep individual identity. In closing, Mr. Potter argued that the moral and spiritual consciousness is a witness of eternal relations, and that in the word "ought" is kindled a germ of life that is fed from a perennial root. Every man, he argued, preceives in his comprehension of what virtue is, in his sense of moral obligation, in his faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong, a capacity which allies him by kinship with the Divine Being. What is this something which comes into human nature with such authoritative power, which commands animal appetite to be submissive to reason and knowledge, which controls passion, which compels vengeance and brute ways of self-protection to give place to love and thought, which puts self-love under discipline to magnanimity and and benevolence, and calls for the sacrafice of any comfort or position or treasure, and even life itself, rather than that a man should not follow what is declared to be true and right within him? What is this power, this energy, but the oracle of infinite and eternal being, God in man declaring his attribudes through the human organism, a divinity not merely represented, but directly presented?

DISEASES.

A doctor attempts a case of catarrh. He opens the nostril with his speculum, turns in a strong light, takes a long, careful look, then examines, perhaps with a microscope, some of the fluid which the patient blows out of his nose, and then the doctor says, "Ahem! ahem! this is a case of sick nose. It is a case of nasal catarrh. The pituitary membrane is congested, and is secreting a morbid mucus. Ahem! you really should have called upon me before."

Then the doctor proceeds to inject various stimulating caustic fluids into the nostrils. He gaves snuff. He introduces a crooked tube into the man's mouth, and turns the end up back of his palate, and getting into the back opening of the nostrils he blows in certain medicated powders. The nose is better at once, the treatment is continued, the patient is soon cured; with the first cold or stomach derangement the symptoms return, the second cure is more difficult, the third is very difficult, and then the patient goes to another doctor, who tells him he is very sorry that he has been so quacked, but he will make a sure cure this time. He goes through with the same preformance, with similar results. The patient now abandons hope, and goes snuffling about to the great discomfort of himself and friends. In just this way a hundred maladies are treated—an inflamed eye, a noise in the ear, a rehumatic knee, a gouty toe, a pain in the liver or spine, a sore throat, and so on through the whole list. The doctor finds the sick place, and then proceeds to attack it.

The idea that the disease is in a certain part of the system, and that the artillery must be directed to that precise spot, is not only common among the doctors, but is so plausible that the people all adopt it. This is the fundamental misapprehension underlying the disastrous failure in medicine.

The catarrh is not of the nose, but of the man, showing itself in the nose. The bronchitis is not a disease of the throat, but of the man, showing itself in the throat. The sore eye is not a disease of the eye, but of the man, showing itself in the eye.

A local disease is impossible. The organism is one and not many. Even a gun-shot wound is not a local trouble. Suppose a man's little fingure is shot away. The man is not in the condition of a table with a corner shot off; he is not in the condition of a steam-engine with a valve or screw destroyed. Neither approaches the case of the man with the maimed hand. The table is, except the small point touched by the bullet, exactly as before. Feel of it. There is no usual warmth, no trembling, no sympathy with the wounded corner. In fact, the table is quite well, thank you, except where it was hit. Now examine the man with the hurt fingure. Look at his face, how pale and excited. Look at his pulse. It is 120 instead of 75. The skin of his toes is in a peculiar condition. What is the matter with this man's toes? They are suffering from a wound in his little finger.

FASHIONABLE PIETY.

In the church which is garnished with mullion and cable,
With altar and reredos, with gurgoyle and groin,
The penitents' dresses are sealskin and sable,
The odor of sanctity's eau-de-Cologne.
But surely if Lucifer, flying from Hades,
Could gaze at this crowd, with its paniers and paints,
He would say, looking round at the lords and the ladies,
"Oh, where is All Sinners' if this is All Saints'?"

AMERICAN GIRLS.

Hints for their Improvement—Some of Their Faults Noticed in Dio Lewis' New Book.

GIRLS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

One evening, at Lexington, I was discusing before the assembled school the subject of shoes for women, and had been remarking that the soles were uniformly too narrow, when Miss B. spoke up:

"Why, Doctor, my soles are perfectly immense. Why, they are twice as broad as my foot."

"Miss B., will you be kind enough to take off one of your shoes, and send it forward?" It was cheerfully and quickly done.

"Henry, please bring the ruler? Now we will measure this sole.

"Miss B., I find that this sole is two and one-half inches wide; do you think your foot is narrower than that?"

"Oh! a great deal. That shoe sole is twice as wide as my foot."

"Miss B., will you please come to the platform a moment?" So, limping along, one shoe off and one shoe on, she presented herself.

"Miss B, will you be kind enough to put your foot upon that sheet of white paper? Now hold up the other foot, and let your full weight press upon this one. There, now, hold still a minute, and let me draw the pencil around your foot. There, that will do. Now we will measure this mark, and see just how broad your foot is. Why, Miss B., I find that your foot is three inches and three-quarters broad;—no, stop, it is three inches and seven-eighths; no, stop again, it really is four inches broad. Now what do you think? You may take the rule and measure yourself if you doubt it. The sole is two inches and a half, and your foot is four inches broad!"

"But, Doctor, it is four inches broad only when it is spread out by standing my whole weight on this one foot."

"Yes, Miss B., but this is exactly what takes place every time you step. For example, when, in walking, you lift up the right foot and push it forward, your whole weight is not only on the left foot, but, pushing with the left foot in propelling the body forward, you have, in addition to your weight upon that foot, the effort of pushing forward with it, which makes the toes still broader, and that takes place every time you step. So I presume when you are walking briskly, that if your foot were at liberty to spread it would reach four inches and a quarter.

"This shoe sole, which you think is immense, is two inches and a half wide. Now what do you suppose becomes of the inch and a half of foot which has no sole to rest upon? Either the upper holds the foot, and prevents its spreading, or the foot spreads on either side beyond the sole, and presses down upon the edge of the sole.

"Very few girls walk in a firm, strong way. Notice one. You can see that she is balancing upon a narrow sole. There is an unsteadiness, a sidewise vibration. Besides, as she has not breadth of toe enough, she cannot push her body forward in that elastic way which we all so much admire.

"Again the pressure of the upper leather checks the circulation in the foot and makes it cold. If you check the circulation in any part it becomes cold. The tight shoes, with an elastic worn about the leg just below the knee, so check the circulation in the foot, that the great majority of girls have cold feet. It would, indeed, be rare to find one with warm feet like a boy."

BEAUTY OF BROAD SOLES.

Besides the atvantages I have named, broad soles are much handsomer than narrow ones. They make the foot look smaller. If one puts his foot into a shoe too short and too narrow, and the toes and sides of the foot press out all around over the sole, it makes the foot look big; but if the sole be large enough to let the foot rest in its natural relations it looks much smaller. We men wear boots, often, with broad soles that project well on both sides. Such boots are thought to be particularly stylish.

I might leave the shape and width of the heel to the intelligence of the reader; but as the most preposterous heels have been recently introduced, it is prehaps judicious to point out the physiological mischief. The heels of the fashionable ladies' shoes at the present moment—quarter past three, P. M., August 4, 1870—are two inches high, and at the bottom not larger than an old-fashioned silver quarter of a dollar, if any body can remember how large that was.

Need it be argued that this absurd fashon weakens the ankle, and jams the toes into the sharp points of the boots?

If a woman were to walk as much as her health requires, with those most unphysiological heels her feet would soon be crippled.

HOW GIRLS OUGHT TO WALK.

How any of you who desire to appear well, to make a fine impression, can consent to crawl about, poking your chins out, shoulder blades sticking out and wiggling yourself along in that stubby, stumbling way, amazes me.

Why, girls, if you were to give one-twentieth part as much time to learning to walk as you give to the piano, you would add immensely to your attractions. Everybody plays the piano. It really is refreshing to meet one who says, "I have never learned to play." Why not a few of you, instead of sitting four hours a day on piano stools, weakening and distorting your spines; why not just a few of you, by way of variety, cultivate this beautiful, elastic, queenly manner of walking? You have no idea how, to use a Yankee phrase, "it would pay," as an attraction.

RULES FOR FINE WALKING.

There are certain prerequisites.

First—You must have low, wide heels and broad soles, especially about the toes, affording a secure surface, upon which, in taking each step, you can push the body forward.

Second—The body about the waist must be perfectly at liberty. The corset is a deadly enemy to fine walking.

But given perfect freedom at the middle of the body, through which all the movements in walking must pass, given this freedom of the trunk with good shoes, and you have the prerequisites on which this general exercise of the body depends.

I have sometimes thought that I would write a book on walking, and my book would contain only four words. Let us see; we must have two leaves, and each leaf must be as large as your thumb nail. We have four pages.

Now we will proceed to print this book. On the first page we will print one single word, "chin;" on the second a single word, "close"; on the third page, "to"; now we approach the end of the volume; turn over, and on the last page we print the word "neck."

The volume is complete. No explanatory notes need be given, not another word need be said. Whoever carries the "chin close to neck" is all right from top to toe, and will walk well. Strange to say the chin is the pivot on which the whole body turns in walking.

"Miss Howard, please stand here before us. Now push your chin forward after the manner of most girls in walking. There, girls, don't you see, her shoulders are wrong, hips wrong, wrong everywhere?

"Now, Miss Howard, draw your chin back close to your neck. See, she has brought her shoulders into right position, hips right, every part is right. Now, please walk. Don't you see? Although, in this first attempt, she seems a little stiff and awkward, she exhibits the elements of a fine, queenly bearing? If she were to keep it up a few weeks, and make it easy, wherever she might go, people would exclaim 'Queenly! queenly!'"

Oh, it is pitiable to see fine American girls poke along the street with their chins away on in advance, hastening to inform the people that the girl is coming.

Come to this window with me, and look out a moment. There, there are two girls passing. Now look at their chins. If these girls would draw their chins back close to their necks, their whole appearance would be changed in an instant.

A charming lady, of the grand, old fashioned pattern, bore herself like an empress at eighty-six. I ventured to ask her:

"Madame, what was the source of this remarkable carriage of your person?" She replied:

"During my young life I carried a large book on my head one or two hours every day. My mother had been taught the practice in an English school, and she transmitted it to her daughters."

Some years ago there was devised a pretty iron crown, in three parts, which has been much used for this purpose. The first part, which rests upon the head, weighed nine pounds; when an iron ring was placed inside of this it weighed eighteen pounds, and when the second one was added the weight was twenty seven pounds. This device was ornamental and convenient. But while the crown is the best thing any weight will do. A bag of corn or beans may be employed. A book will answer very well. I have frequently seen books used. You can use any large book of no value—say a large law book—and you will find that the effort to retain it on the head will secure a perfectly balanced, accurate movement of all the muscles of the body. Whatever weight is employed, let it be carried upon the top of the head, holding the chin close to the neck, thirty minutes in the morning, and about the same time before lying down at night. In this connection let me say that the use of thick pillows tends to produce a curve in the neck. The pillows should be hard and thin. I am glad to see that hair pillows of moderate size are being generally introduced.

LOW NECK AND SHORT SLEEVES.

Boston contains its proportion of the refined women of the country. We have here a few score of the old families, inheriting culture and wealth, and who can take rank with the best. A matron who knows their habits, assures me that she never saw a member of one of the families in "low neck and short sleeves."

FAT AND THIN GIRLS.

Are you too fat? Eat less food, with a larger proportion of meat; rise early in the morning and exercise much. This will reduce your weight. Even diminishing the quantity of food alone, without any other change, will be sure to do it. It is impossible that excessive fat, either in horse or man, can hold out against a persistent reduction in the quantity of food. And if the reduction be gradual and judicious, the strength is not lessened, but is steadily increased, until the excess in fat is all gone.

And I will add, that after two or three days there will be no sense of hunger until the excess has been removed.

Are you too thin? Sleep more by going to bed earlier; do not overwork; eat freely of oatmeal porridge, Graham mush, cracked wheat and hulled corn; and all with milk and sugar. Cultivate a cheerful, happy temper.

SUNSHINE.

Our young folks should never sleep in bedrooms that have not the direct sunshine. They should never sleep in bedrooms the windows of which are shaded by a piazza or a tree; and if they would have the very best health, they must live as constantly as possible in the sunshine. And all who have delicate health must, with their clothes removed, take daily sunbaths during the summer season. Such a bath will give them very little trouble, and they have no idea how much it will add to their health and happiness. One good bath in the sunshine is worth more than many baths it water, valuable as these are. Some people admire pale girls. They make very good ghosts, but are not worth much as girls.

A VENERABLE MAN.

Wm. E. McElroy, of Marion, One of the Hunters of Kentucky.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The following verses were composed as an humble tribute of esteem and affection for my uncle, Wm. E. McElroy, on completing his ninety-fifth birthday. He was born in Campbell county, Virginia, on the 9th day of February, 1776, and removed to this part of Kentucky in the year 1789, in company with his father, Samuel D. McElroy, and two uncles—James and Hugh McElroy—and their families—fifty-four souls in all—of whom he is now the only survivor. A. B. McELROY.

Near Lebanon, Ky., February 9, 1871.

In verse I'll sing a grateful song,
That heaven has spared your life so long
To travel o'er its weary way,
And brought to see this joyful day,
A monument of mercy stand,
The last of all that noble band,
Who left their homes and friends behind,
In this new land new homes to find,
For children's children then unborn,
New fields to clear, and homes adorn,
New altars raise to God above,
For His unbounded grace and love.

One hundred years save five this day,
Since you began your toilsome way,
To pass through this dark vale of tears,
A journey long, of hopes and fears,
With many trials hard and deep,
And sorrows such as made you weep,
Whilst many mercies too were shed,
And blessings poured upon your head.

How few are spared so long a life,
So calm and free from noise and strife;
And on your birthday now we meet,
To sit as children at your feet,
To celebrate this happy day,
In sweet communion while we stay;
To hear you speak of memories past,
With thoughts that this may be the last
That we may spend together here;
For this we shed the silent tear,
And raise our thoughts to heaven high,
Nor would we check the heaving sigh,
Such deep emotions none can tell,
That make our hearts and bosoms swell
With thoughts at last to meet above
Where all is peace, and joy, and love.

Practical Jokes.

The *fun* of a practical joke consists in the opportunity given to enjoy the physical or mental suffering of the victim. Of course such enjoyment is cruel in a greater or less degree, and just so far as civilization grows toward perfection, the disposition to enjoy the pain of others disappears. Practical jokes will always probably be enjoyed by boys—who are naturally young savages, and delight in tormenting all weaker animals—but, we are glad to see, are ceasing to be popular among "grown up people." Chambers' Journal has a collection of practical jokes, which are, for the most part, quite news:

"The ancients used to indulge in practical jokes to a considerable extent; for instance, the Thracians, at their drinking parties, sometimes played the game of hanging. They fixed a round noose to the bough of a tree, and placed underneath it a stone of such a shape that it would easily turn around when any one stood on it. Then they drew lots, and he who drew the lot took a sickle in his hand, stood on the stone, and put his neck into the halter. Then the stone was kicked away; if he cut himself down with his sickle, well and good; but if he was not quick eneugh he was hanged outright; 'and the rest laughed, thinking it good sport.'

"Nero's jests were likewise very practical. 'What a fat fellow that Senator is!' he observed the other day to a courtier; 'see me cut him in two!' and he did it in the most facetious manner.

"A French Auditor of Accounts in the seventeenth century was a great practical joker all his life, and even played a trick after he had lost the power of enjoying it, for he left four large candles to be carried at his funeral, which had not been burning fifteen minutes before they went off as fire-works.

"When a lady condescends to a practical joke, it is generally a very neat one. M. Boncort, the rich financier, was very stingy to his wife in the matter of pin money. One day a lady, closely veiled, and very anxious not to be recognized, called upon him and borrowed a large sum, leaving her diamonds as a pledge. It was his wife.

"The French thieves sometimes used to steal so funnily that even their victims were half inclined to pardon them.

"The Duke of Fronsac, nephew of Marshal Richelieu, was coming out of the opera one night, in a splendid dress, embroidered with pearls, when two thieves managed to cut off his coat-tails. He turned into his club, where everybody laughed at him, and so he found out what had happened and went home. Early the next morning a well-dressed man called at the Duke's hotel, and demanded to see him at once on a matter of most vital importance. Monsieur de Fronsac was awakened. 'Monsieur, said the visitor, 'I am officer of police. Monsieur, the Lieutenant of the police has learned the accident which happened to you yesterday, on leaving the opera, and I have been sent by him to request you to order the coat to be placed in my hands, that we convict the offender by comparing it with the mutilated tails.' The dress was given up, and the Duke was in raptures with the vigilance of the police; but it was a new trick of the rogue who had stolen the tails, by which he possessed himself of the entire garment."

ELLICK GARRY.

I was drivin' my two mule waggin,
With a lot o' truck for sale,
To Macon, to get some beggin',
(Which my cotton was ready to bale,)
And I cum to a place on the side o' the pike
Whar a pert little winter branch just had throw'd
The sand in a kind of a sand-bar, like,
And I seed, a little ways up the road,
A man squattin' down like a big bull-toad,
On the ground, a figgerin' in the sand
With his finger and motionin' with his hand;
And he looked like Ellick Garry.
And as I driv up, I heard him bleat
To hisself, like a lamb: "Haugh! Nine from eight
Leaves nuthin'—and none to carry!"

And Ellick's bull-cart was standin'
A crosswise of the way,
And the little bull was a-expandin'
Hisself on a wisp of hay.
But Ellick he sot with his head bent down,
A studyin' and musin' powerfullee,
And his forrud was creased with a turrible frown,
And he was a workin' apparentlee
A 'rethmetic sum that wouldn't gee:
Fur he kep' on figgerin' away in the sand
With his finger, and motionin' with his hand,
And I seed it was Ellick Garry,
And agin I heard him bleat
To hisself, like a lamb: "Haugh! Nine from eight
Leaves nuthin'—and none to carry!"

I woa'd my mules mighty easy
(Ellick's back was to'rds the road
And the wind, hit was sorter breezy,)
And I got down off'n my load,
And I crep' up close to Ellick's back,
And I heard him a talkin' softly thus:
"Them figgers is got me under the back;
I caint see how to git outen the muss,
Except to jest nat'ally fail and bus'!
My crap-leen calls for nine hundred and more:
My 'count of sales is eight hundred and four,
Of cotton fur Ellick Garry,
That's eight, ought, four—jest like on a slate;
Here's nine and two oughts—Haugh! Nine from eight
Leaves nuthin'—and none to carry!

"Them crap-leens, O them crap-leens!
I giv' one to Pardman & Sparks:
Hit gobbled me up like snap-beans
In a patch o' old fee'-larks!
Fur I thought I could fool the crap-leen nice,
And I hauled my cotton to Jammel & Cone;
But shuh! 'fore I even had settled my price
They tuk affidavy without no bones,
And leveyed upon me fur all their loans
To the 'mount of some nine hundred dollars or more,
And sold me out clean, fur eight hundred and four,
And sure as I'm Ellick Garry!
And thar it is down all square and straight,
But I can't make it gee, for nine's from eight
Leaves nuthin'—and none to carry."

Then I says, "Hello here, Garry!
However you figger and frown,
There's something for you to carry,
Fur you've worked it upside down!"
Then he riz and he walked to his little bull-cart,
And he made like he neither seen nor heard,
Nor knowed that I knowed of his raskilly part,
And he tried fur to look as if he wan't feered,
And gethered his lines like he never keered;
And he driv down the road 'bout a quarter or so,
And then he looked around, and I hollered, "Hello,
Look here, Mister Ellick Garry!
You may git up soon and lie down late,
But you'll always find that nine from eight
Leaves nothin'—and none to carry!"
—[Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

CHINESE FIRE BRIGADES.

How Celestial Conflagrations are Managed.

The last number of the Independent contains the following article from the pen of N. B. Dennys:

"People who have but a superficial acquaintance with that vast swarm of humanity constituting the Chinese nation will very probably be astonished to learn that our pigtailed friends have long since organized brigades similar to our own for the extinction of fires. To Canton belongs the credit of having first carried out this arrangement, and adopted the use of engines, about a hundred years ago; tradition alleging that the officials of that immense city were so struck with the superiority of the hand-pump used by the resident employes of the old 'East India Company' that they at once copied it, and have faithfully stuck to the pattern ever since. The Chinese 'water dragon,' as it is fancifully called, is, to be sure, but a sorry specimen of mechanical effort beside the efficient and beautifully constructed steam fire-engine of civilized countries, as it strongly resembles a small squirt in the volume of its jet, and is of such limited proportions that it can easily be carried or dragged by two or three men. It is, however, an improvement on the yet older hand-bucket, and the Chinese deserve some credit for its adoption. In the organization of their brigades, they may further claim that of originality, having only the vague accounts of the company's employes to aid them in drawing up the needful regulations. It must not, however, be supposed that matters of this sort are taken in hand by the paternal 'government' of the empire. On the contrary, such undertakings are essentially private.

"The following is a list of the strength, copied from a native publication: 1 general superintendent, 1 foreman of the engine, 1 foreman to superintend work on roofs, 1 foreman of water-carriers, 1 chief horseman, 6 assistant horsemen, 2 hookmen and water-carriers, 12 pumpers and draggers, 1 well-opener, 2 ladder-carriers, 2 engine-pushers and watter-carriers, 8 lantern-bearers for housetops, 10 lantern-bearers for street, 4 lantern-bearers to light water carriers, 1 lamplighter for housetops, 1 lamplighter for streets—total, 54. To each of whom a gratuity is awarded, varying from about forty to ten cents, for their exertions at any particular fire. In addition to these sums, paid for by subscriptions levied on each house in the district, the person whose house has been on fire is compelled to bestow upon the brigade collectively a present, in the shape of a rosted pig, or its money value, the latter being usually preferred. Sometimes, however, the sum thus collected is not divided among the members, but is added to the general fund; in which case the regular remuneration is on a slightly more liberal scale than that above indicated. Besides this, the householder is also supposed to present a piece of red cloth and some tinsel paper to the engine, which is adorned with them as trophies; and very proud its managers appear to be of these marks of acknowledgment.

"The engines are antique-looking square boxes, on minute wheels, and are usually constructed of teak or blackwood—a species found only in the south of China, of a reddish black color throughout and taking a high polish. From the center of the box rise the pumps, rudely constructed iron or copper cylinders, their pistons worked by a lever, much in the same way as formerly adopted in the exploded hand-engines of a former generation, the number of pumpers varying from four to ten. As the idea of an air chamber is not known to the Chinese, the jet is, of course, alternating, and its extreme range seldom exceeds thirty feet. The total cost of engine and hose averages $180, though when presented by rich men to their fellow—townsmen they at times cost more. The hose reel has not yet made its appearance, and the length of tubing is therefore restricted. The engine-house and headquarters of the brigade is usually some vacant room in a convenient locality. Within it are suspended a table of the gratuities before alluded to, and a copy of the rules which bind members of the brigade.

"Every member is provided with a coarse but serviceable uniform, the name of the brigade being painted on its front in conspicuous characters. He is also furnished with a bamboo hat—that is a hat made of bamboo splints, platted together in the ingenious manner for which the Chinese are celebrated; and a wooden badge, each marked in a manner similar to the dress. The object of this badge is to give the bearer authority to enter houses; as the moment a fire breaks out a countless number of thieves flock to the spot, and, under pretense of helping people to remove their furniture, rob and pillage in every direction. To guard their property under these circumst ances, it is customary for householders to arm themselves with short dagger-shaped swords, which they brandish with fearful yells at the approach of any suspicious-looking customer. The scene at a large fire is indeed almost indescribable. Fancy a narrow alley, at most but ten feet wide—the average width of Cantonese streets is eight feet—crowded with an excited mob of natives, the firemen shouting as they pump or haul the engine, the householders yelling to the firemen, the police straining their lungs to the uttermost as they vociferate threats to the surrounding loafers, and the latter retorting in equally voluble language, for the sake of adding to the confusion, under cover of which they hope to pick up a few portable valuables without detection. In the background is the fire, fed with that most inflammable of substances, finely-cut pine, of which Chinese houses contain an immense amount in their fittings, and well in front is the mandarin, whose duty it is to superintend operations, surrounded by his staff, who shout and howl and yell in competition with the rest, in order to make their master's orders heard. The wildest mob of 'civilized' roughs that ever congregated is orderly in comparison with the surging mass of humanity before us.

"The alarm of fire in any particular quarter is effectively given by a device not unfamiliar to New Yorkers—sounding it from an elevated position in the district where it occurs. The traveler who visits Canton for the first time, and has primed himself beforehand on the subject of Chinese architecture is generally surprised to see numerous tall structures projecting from the surrounding roofs, and very much at variance with all he has been told of the absence of towers or steeples. They are certainly not pagodas, but emulate them in height. These are the 'lookouts' for firewatchmen, and are constructed of thin bamboo poles and matting. Though seemingly of the slenderest and shakiest build, they are secured enough, and the little room at the top is every evening occupied by the native whose duty it is to give the first intelligence of a conflagration. The moment he preceives symptoms of a fire in any part of his district, he strikes his gong, which attracts the attention of the watchmen in the street below, who at once call the firemen. The latter jump into their uniforms and hurry to the engine-house, whence the engine is immediately dragged to the scene of action. The imperfect supply of water, but partially supplied by large tubs kept standing in front of the *yamuns* or official residences and the shops of the wealthier merchants, contributes, more even than the rude construction of the engines, to render the firemen's efforts but too frequently unavailing till much life and property have been lost. It must, however, be conceded that the brigades work manfully and sometimes the chief of the district police clears the street of idlers and loafers in a most effectual manner. In all cases, however, the engine-men are afforded plenty of room to work, and the handling of water from the river or neighboring wells to replenish the 'fire tubs' is, as a rule, well provided for. The fact that each member of the brigade has his own work to do, and does it with sublime indifference to the acts of any one else, is the chief element of the success, whatever it may be, that attends their combined efforts."

ABOUT HANGING.

The Fall Usually Adopted Utterly Inadequate.

[From the Medical Gazette.]

Under the title of "Resuscitation from Hanging," a case of much interest is reported in the Medical Investigator, a homoeopathic periodical, by Dr. Robt. J. Jackson, of Bloomfield, Mo., who is vouched for by the editor as a "regular physician," and whose appearance in such a quarter, therefore, adds another element of surprise to his narrative.

The subject of the experiments to be detailed was a criminal named Skaggs, aged thirty-five, in good health up to the time of his execution, which took place on the 26th of August last, at 1:12 p. m. The fall from the scaffold was six feet, the noose being adjusted in the usual manner, but the knot slipped behind the mastoid process in the act of dropping. At the end of four minutes a thrill was still perceptible in the radial artery, which entirely ceased after six minutes and a half. In four minutes more "all signs of life had disappeared, and the body was blue." He was allowed to hang for four minutes longer (fourteen minntes and a half in all), when he was cut down and removed to a room in the court-house, some fifty yards distant. At this time, "the external appearance was unmistakably that of a person dead—the pulse and heart's action being entirely ceased. The rope had made a deep impression on the neck, and brought up tumefaction on both sides, which had the appearance of a depression a quarter of an inch in depth. Examination proved that the neck was not broken."

Dr. Jackson, assisted by Dr. J. F. McDonald, now commenced efforts to restore life. Artificial respiration having been tried for a few seconds without effect.

The poles of a galvanic battery were then placed on the course of the pneumogastric nerves, and strong currents passed into the body at intervals of four seconds. This was soon followed by indications of respiration.

The sheriff who had executed Skaggs now interfered, and compelled us to suspend our labor ten to fifteen minutes, during which time the favorable indications diminished.

We then resumed the experiment as before, but were again obliged to desist. At eighteen minutes after two o'clock we again went to work, and in a few minutes the action of the heart and the radial pulse were perceptible.

The *epiglottis now became swollen*, and the tongue had to be drawn forward with the forceps to permit free respiration. A few ounces of blood were then taken from the mediocephalic vein. The dilated pupil contracted slightly, and signs of life were more marked.

The experiment was again suspended during the succeeding thirty-eight minutes, by reason of the wires of the battery having been carried off by the sheriff—excepting a few minutes while we passed the current through our arms. After recovering the wires and working a short time, Skaggs swallowed a small quantity of brandy and water.

At three o'clock and five minutes, slight muscular action was perceptible, independent of the battery. The circulation at the extremities was languid, to excite which we employed cayenne pepper and whisky. Sensibility of the cornea appeared.

At twenty minutes after four o'clock the body was again rubbed, and the feet became warm—pulsation in the carotid artery was then perceptible. Until seven o'clock all signs of life increased, at which time the pupil began to dilate, and the indications of life to decline.

The room was crowded almost to suffocation during the whole experiment.

We then took twelve or fourteen ounces of dark, venous blood from the same vein of the opposite arm, when the pupils again contracted to nearly their normal size. The pulse, too, assumed a strong and steady action; also the breathing became easier and more regular. He now used the ocular muscles freely—his eyes following persons around the room. This was most marked about nine o'clock. The opposition of the populace then became so violent that we were obliged to relinquish all further experiment. Skaggs lived till four o'clock the next morning.

It is, of course, sufficiently evident that the supposed "corpse" in this instance was simply a patient laboring under asphyxia; but the case is interesting as affording another illustration of how long animation may be suspended without destroying the possibility of resuscitation. It also illustrates a proposition tolerably familiar to medical men, but with which legal authorities have not as yet concerned themselves: namely, that the penalty of hanging, as usually inflicted, means, not sudden death, but comparatively slow torture by strangulation; and, furthermore, it is probable that in many instances death does not really occur—*i. e.*, the possibility of reanimation remains—until some time after the execution. Professor Haughton, of Dublin, stated in 1866 that no authenticated instances of the fracture of the vertebræ from hanging were recorded, and that in two cases, where the fall was as great as seven and a half feet and eleven feet respectively, the autopsies showed neither fraction nor dislocation. He then ascertained "that the shock of one ton dropped through one foot is just sufficient to fracture the anterior articulating surfaces of the second vertebræ at their contact with the atlas, and that this force allows the shock to fall on the medulla oblongata so as to produce instantaneous death." From this fact Professor Haughton deduced the formula that the number of feet required for the drop in any given case may be obtained by dividing 2,240 (lbs.) by the weight of the convict; a process which in the instance recited above would give a fall of fourteen feet. It would seem that Professor Haughton's formula omits to calculate the increasing momentum of a body falling through even its first second's distance, or some other disturbing element, for at an execution in Dublin last year a fall of fourteen feet sufficed not only for the fracture of the axis but for the complete decapitation of the subject. In another case, however, a similar long drop answered the desired purpose perfectly, fracturing the vertebræ and stretching the convict's neck an inch and a half. Even if Professor Haughton's calculation be excessive, however, there can be little doubt that the fall usually adopted in executions is utterly inadequate to cause immediate death, and that, unless some better mode of capital punishment than hanging be invented, mercy to the culprit should induce a speedier termination of his sufferings.

As to the question naively asked by the author of the report we have quoted—"What in law should have been done with Skaggs if he had been fully restored?" the answer is plain. The sentence of the law is that the man be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and if he were proved not to be dead, it would clearly be the sheriff's duty to hang him over again. In this view of the case—involving the prospect of a second fee—the action of that functionary in obstructing the process of resuscitation becomes entirely incomprehensible.

RISIBLES.

—The following advertisement appeared in an Irish paper: "Whereas Patrick Maloney has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge, this is therefore to inform him that if he does not forthwith return the same, his name will be made public."

—"Now, my boy," said the committeeman, "if I had a mince pie, and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak up loud, so that all can hear." "The plate!" shouted a boy.

—A wealthy gentleman stuck up a board in a field on his estate, upon which was painted the following: "I will give this field to any man who is contented." He soon had an applicant. "Well, sir, are you a contented man?" "Yes, sir, very." "Then what do you want with my field?" The applicant did not stop to reply.

—In visiting a school not long ago a class was up for review in general science. They were evidently "up to snuff" in answering promptly. The first question was, "What is hail?" Ans.—(prompt and loud)—"Hail is frozen rain." The second, "What is snow?" Ans.—"They frequently fall the size of hen's eggs."

—A Scotch minister told his neighbor that he spoke two hours and a half the Sunday previous. "Why, minister, were you not tired to death?" asked the neighbor. "Aw, nae," said he, "I was as fresh as a rose, but it would have done your heart good to see how tired the congregation was."

—A very curious mode of trying the title to land is practised in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff's and defendant's lawyer put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the client, and not the lawyer, who puts his foot in it.

—One stormy, blustering night in January, a verdant couple presented themselves at the residence of a certain Norfolk clergyman, requesting to be married. After the ceremony was performed, the happy groom, pocket-book in hand, asked, "Well, squire, what's to pay?" The astonished and expectant reverend modestly replied that he never named his price for any such service, but accepted whatever any one was pleased to give him. The money was returned to the capacious pocket with a grin and a bow. "Wall, I'm obleged to ye, I declare; I'll do as much for you some time." "Yes," chimed in the blushing bride, with an astonishing courtesy, "much abliged to ye as far as I am consarned. If it hadn't a stormed we should have gone to Dedham!"

—A married man, whom we will take the liberty to designate as Smith, though that is not his patronymic, lives at a family boarding house in New York city, most of the inmates of which are inclined to enjoy the luxury of a late sleep Sunday mornings. Smith, however, has been attending a series of revival meetings lately, and has indicated as a result a strong desire to "be good." One morning he was awake at an early hour, and two young men who sleep in an adjoining room were soon unpleasantly reminded of the fact, as he persisted, while making his toilet, in singing, without regard to time or tune, and in horrible voice, "There is a Happy Land, Far, Far Away." Didn't those godless young men mutter wishes, not loud, perhaps, but earnest, that he would immediately start on a trip to the far away country, or any other place. After a while he changed to that favorable old hymn, "Jesus, my all, to Heaven has gone," and trolled it lustily until he got to "gone," which gradually faded away, and a second afterward the unwilling listeners heard, "Eliza! Eliza! where in h—l is my other boot?"

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

A Hearth of the Polished Stone Age.

[From Nature.]

On the summit of a steep hill between the valley of the Bas Roches and that of the Dheune, overlooking the immense plain of the Saone and commanding a view of the Jura, the Alps, and the mountains of the Maconnaise and the Morvan, and surrounded by numerous other camps, is the camp of Chassey, which occupies an area of about 800 yards in length, by a breadth varying from about 100 to 200 yards. So commanding and important a spot was not only taken possession of by the Romans for a *castellum* and by the Gauls for an *oppidum*, but was also occupied in prehistoric times. Several collections of antiquities belonging to different periods have been formed upon the spot, but it was reserved for M. Perrault to make the interesting discovery which he has recorded in so simple yet so complete a manner in the pages now before us. A terrace, sheltered by rocks from the north and east winds and facing the morning sun, seemed to him well adapted for early habitations, while a depression in the ground in front proved, on examination, to contain the remains of a large hearth, or it might be termed kitchen, and here he instituted excavations.

Beneath a few inches of soil he found a bed rather more than five inches in thickness, made up of ashes, bones and pottery, and containing numerous instruments of various kinds. The whole reposed on a platform of rough slabs of stone, blackened like the soil beneath them by the action of the fire. Not a trace of metal was discovered, and in describing the objects found, M. Perrault divides them into (1) instruments of stone, (2) those of bone, and (3) pottery.

Exclusive of fragments some 150 stone instruments were found, consisting for the most part of hatchets, arrow-heads, flakes, borers, scrapers, hammers, mealing-stones and polishing-stones. No less than eight perfect stone hatchets were found, as well as fourteen broken, and of those that were uninjured two were still mounted on stag's-horn sockets, similar to those with which the discoveries in the Swiss Lake dwellings have made us so well acquainted.

Only two are of flint, and one of fibrolite, the others being of chloromelanite, serpentine basalt, and diorite. They seem to have been formed from pebbles brought down by the Saone, and it is interesting to observe that the same process of manufacture was in use in this part of Burgundy as in Switzerland, the splitting of the pebbles into the required form having been partly effected by sawing. That some of the spare hours of those who frequented the hearth were employed in preparing their hatchets is proved by the large number of polishing stones, of which, counting fragments, upward of sixty were present. M. Perrault regards one of the smallest of the cutting instruments, a little triangular celt, as a religious emblem, but it seems more probable that it was used as a hand-tool, like a chisel, of one of which the sharpened end was also found.

The arrow-heads of flint, twenty-three in number, present a variety of forms, leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped, and tanged, the latter both with and without barbs. Their general aspect is such as might have been expected from the locality, most of the forms occurring also in Switzerland. There are, however, one or two shaped like hatchets, with a broad, sharp base, formed by the original edge of the flake from which they were made, and rounded or truncated at the other end. It is stated that this sharp edge was intended for insertion in the wood, but more probably it was the other end that was secured, and the arrows were, so to speak, chisel-pointed, like the flint-tipped arrows which survived in use, probably for fowling purposes, after metals became known to the ancient Egyptians. Similar arrow-heads, if such they be, have been found in considerable numbers in Sweden, and a few in Denmark, as well as in some other parts of France. It seems by no means impossible that some of the sharp-based instruments from the Yorkshire Wolds may have served a similar purpose.

The mealing stones consist of a large block, usually of hard sandstone or porphyry, and a smaller stone as muller, and are of the same character as those still in use in Central Africa. They must have been gradually eaten together with the flour they produced, and no doubt rended together with that wearing away of the crown of the teeth so common in ancient times. None of the grain has been found, but probably most of the cereals known to the old Swiss Lake dwellers were also known at Chassey.

The objects in bone and horn are almost identical with those from the earlier Swiss Lake dwellings, and consist of the sockets already mentioned, awls, chisels, &c. The pottery, which is extremely fragmentary, is much of the same character as the Swiss. It has been ornamented both by punctured dots and by a sort of pillar molding as well as by incised lines. In one instance there seems to have been an attempt to represent the outline of a boar by lines scratched in the clay when still moist. In another, the ornament consists of bands of triangles alternately cross-hatched and plain, a style more in accordance with the bronze age than with that of stone. Most of the pottery seems to have been adapted for suspension. The number of small ears or handles found exceeded 200. A few spindlewhorls and beads were also found, but the most curious objects are the spoons, exactly similar in form to those of wood in common use in our kitchens at the present day, but formed of clay. It is true that several wooden ladles and at least one earthenware spoon were found in the settlement of Robenhausen, but one can hardly repress a feeling of surprise at finding the spoon so fully and completely developed among a people apparently unacquainted with the use of metal, though it is true that they appear to have had the materials for porridge at their command.

In concluding this short notice of a valuable contribution to prehistoric archæology, a regret must be expressed that the animal remains discovered in the refuse heap have not, apparently, as yet been submitted to proper scientific examination, so as to determine the species, and which of them were domesticated, though some human remains from neighboring tumuli and interments are reported on by Dr. Pruner-Bey. The animals whose bones occurred are described as ox (possibly domesticated), pig, stag, sheep, goat and horse, which is rare. The bones are not always broken, and the vertebræ occasionally occurred in juxtaposition, as if meat at times had been extremely abundant. There is no mention of any remains or traces of dogs, and this condition of the bones seems to afford an argument in favor of their absence, which, if established, would be a remarkable fact. Some teeth of reindeer are mentioned as having been found on the plateau, and it would be of great interest to ascertain their relation to the other remains.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

—It is said that valuable deposits of borax have been discovered in California and Nevada which will yield annually 20,000 tons at an expense of not more than three cents a pound.

—At the recent preliminary examination in arts of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, held on the 20th of last month, a lady, Mrs. Leggatt, passed very creditably, her papers being of a high order of merit. This is the first instance in Ireland of a lady having enrolled herself as a medical student.

—The scientific expedition at the summit of Mount Washington will remain until May, and one, at least, of its members still longer, to make investigation among the early plants of the mountain region. The United States Signal Service will probably make Mount Washington a permanent point of observation.

—London, England, has a daily supply of 98,000,000 gallons of water, furnished by eight companies; but there is considerable anxiety manifested lest this quantity should prove insufficient, and various plans for providing a greater supply are before the Parliamentary Commission. Mr. Bateman, the engineer who constructed the Glasgow Water Works, proposes to supply 222,000,000 gallons daily, from the western slopes of the mountains of Central Wales, at a distance of some two hundred miles, and at a cost of £11,400,000, or about $57,000,000.

—The British Medical Journal asks how persons who are mysteriously robbed can be rendered instantaneously insensible by chloroform and other anæsthetic vapors. The Journal says that men of science are unacquainted with instantaneous methods of producing anæsthesia, as it is well known that it is a slow process to produce insensibility by means of evaporating any known fluid from a pocket-handkerchief even when aided by the ready and intelligent co-operation of the subject. Under these circumstances, the Medical Journal thinks that it is hard to suppose that thieves have acquired knowledge of a secret beyond the skill of men of science.

—In England a more or less cellular mass has been, for some time past, produced from rubber which presents the combined compactness and elasticity required of a bath-sponge in such a degree that it will very likely find quite an extensive application for many purposes for which the natural sponge has hitherto alone been used. All that can be learned about the process, which, as yet, is kept a deep secret, is that the rubber is repeatedly vulcanized, taken up by a solvent, and poured into moulds. The color of this sponge is generally dark-gray, but brown ones are also found. Large quantities are sold to livery stables, where they are used to clean horses, in place of ordinary combs. The handle consists of hard rubber.

—The number of bones broken in the English lunatic asylums has given occasion for a curious scientific inquiry; and it is now asserted that the ribs of crazy folks are more brittle than the ribs of the sane. Dr. Hearded instituted an examination of the bones of twenty patients who died in the Carmarthen County Asylum. In nine of these cases "the very framework of the chest was found to be in an abnormal and diseased state." In two instances the breast-bone broke in removing it, and generally the bones were no stronger than stout card-board. In one case the surface-bone was so spongy and soft that it was easily crumbled up between the fingers. Some of the ribs were easily cut with a common knife, there being, through the action of the diseased brain a wasting away of the phosphates.

—Gall-soap, for the washing of fine silken clothes and ribbons, is prepared in the following manner: In a vessel of copper one pound of cocoa-nut oil is heated to 60 Fahr., whereupon half a pound of caustic soda is added with constant stirring. In another vessel, half a pound of white Venetian turpentine is heated, and, when quite hot, stirred into the copper kettle. This kettle is then covered and left for four hours, being gently heated, after which the fire is increased until the contents are perfectly clear. One pound of ox-gall is then added. After this, enough good, perfectly dry castile soap is stirred into the mixture to cause the whole to yield but little under the pressure of the finger; for which purpose, from one to two pounds of soap are required for the above quantity. After cooling, the soap is cut into pieces. It is excellent, and will not injure the finest colors.

—From a scientific point of view, the ravages of war in and around Paris are deplorable. In the Jardin des Plantes and the Jardin d'Acclimatation the ruin has been complete, all the animals having been slaughtered either for food or by way of precaution, and the rare trees—some of them of priceless value—have been cut down for defensive purposes or else to make charcoal. In the gardens and nurseries outside the city the devastation has been equally severe. Chateney, the chief establishment of M. Croux, formed the headquarters of the Bavarian artillery; the large palm-house was turned into a stable and the flower tubs used as cribs. Sheep and cattle have been depastured in the Jardin pour les Etudes Pomologiques, near Aulnay, and everywhere the young trees have furnished stakes for gabions and branches for fagots. These are a few of the effects of "civilized warfare."

A Young Nobleman Asking to be Divorced from an Actress.

[World London Letter.]

One of the prevailing themes is a divorce suit to be instituted by a well-known actress against one of the most lively members of probably the gayest family in the British peerage. This gallant youth (a Clinton) has long been an habitue of green-rooms, and some time ago he made the acquaintance of a young actress (Miss Josephs) whose fame and beauty were only equaled by a reputation which shall be nameless. For a time the couple lived together in Scotland—a happy hunting ground, free from peering eyes and old acquaintances, but dangerous to unwary lovers, for the marriage laws enjoy an elasticity which is not surpassed in the internal economy of the Western tribes. Let a man live with a woman but for a day and assume the appearance or position of being her husband, our Scotch marriage laws immediately make it so. After a life of dissipation the young nobleman "forswore sack," and determined to "live cleanly." He took unto himself an English wife, but alas for his domestic happiness, the fascinating actress, like Herod's "specter bride, claims him as her own.

☞ According to an English jeweler, "the United States have for several years absorbed, and do still absorb, all the diamonds of first-rate quality that come to the European markets." We are assured by another authority that those received from the Cape mines have been for the most part inferior in quality, and simply of value for stone cutting, engraving, and similar purposes. It also appears that in England small double-cut white brilliants are fetching $55 per carat, and a fine spread carat stone $125, gold.

☞ The cottage of Anne Hathaway, where Shakspeare woed and won her, is offered for sale. The Shakspeare Club, whose members own the poet's house at Stratford, talk of buying the house also, which is not more than two miles distant.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1871.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Ni't	CLOSES. Day.	Ni't
Cin. & Eastern...	5:30 A.M. 12:30 5:30 P.M.	10:30	8:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago.........	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis..........	8:00	9:30	1:00	9:15 12:00
Memphis, Cl'ksville & New Orleans........	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M.	....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.......	7:00 A.M. 2:00 "	10:30	7:30 A.M. 8:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad........	2:30	.....	....	12:00
Bardstown Br'ch.	9:00	.....	2:30	.....
Lexington and Frankfort.......	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails	....		....	12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats...........	6:30	.....	9:00	.....
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays).......	6:30	.....	3:30	.....
New Albany......	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville.....	7:00 A.M. 1:00	.....	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails......	1:00		....	12:00
Shelbyville.......	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g. (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)..	12:30	.....	....	12:00
Mt. Washington Stage. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)...........	12:00	.....	....	12:00
Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)...........		.....	....	12:0

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

A NEGRO SHOT.

The Guilty Parties Arrested and Brought to the City.

THE STATEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Milburn Burney and Henry Clarke, two negroes in the employ of Henry Liter, as wood haulers, were coming into the city, their wagons loaded with wood, and when at the grocery two miles beyond the Seventh-street toll-gate, met Wesley Cable and James Graham, also driving a wagon. The negroes proceeded on their way toward the city, and when near the Seventh-street toll-gate, beyond the Nashville depot, were overhauled by Cable and Graham, who had taken their horses from the wagon, and were returning toward the city horseback, to hunt for a small sack containing, as they alleged, a quantity of coffee and some cod fish, which they had purchased while in the city. Milburn Burney's wagon was, as he states, about two hundred yards in the rear of Henry's when the white men came up and inquired of him whether he had found the sack, to which he gave a negative answer. They both rode on to overtake Henry, Cable being some distance in front of Graham, and, according to Henry's statement, propounded the same question, and before he could reply Cable drew his pistol and shot, the ball entering the left side below the floating rib and lodging in the right side near the hip. After being shot Henry dismounted from the wagon, and stopping his team, laid down upon the ground until Milburn came up, the white men turning at once and riding back towards home.

Shortly after Henry was brought into the city a reporter of this paper went to his house on Jackson street between Breckinridge and Caldwell, where he found the wounded man suffering and complaining very much, and bleeding internally. From him and Milburn Burney we get the statement as given above. Henry is spoken of by all who know him as a quiet, inoffensive and polite negro. He has a defect in his speech, as we detected in our interview, and he admits that he did not answer at once when approached by Cable, on account of his stammering.

Henry was attended last night by Drs. Caldwell, Larabee and Isham, who pronounce the wound mortal.

As soon as the shooting was made known to the police, officers Gallagher and Titler went at once in pursuit of Graham and Cable, and arrested them at their homes, twelve miles from the city, on the Seventh-street road, and brought them in about ten o'clock last night and lodged them in First-street station-house, where they were locked up.

Mr. Cable's story is, that, upon riding up to inquire of Clarke concerning the lost sack, that he [Clarke], refused to stop, and answered that he wouldn't stop for any man, Cable all the while threatening to shoot unless he did.

As to the language used by the parties at the time of the shooting, there are no witnesses, and we can get nothing more than their own statements—both Graham and the negro, Burney, being too far behind to hear it. A preliminary investigation of the case will be had on to-morrow.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

The Infant Child of a Colored Woman Found Dead in a Box Under the Mother's Bed.

America King, a colored woman residing on Fifth street between York and Breckinridge, was suspected of having given birth to a child, one week ago yesterday, but to all inquiries respecting it she made evasive replies to members of the family with whom she was living. Two or three days after its birth a physician was sent for, who, on examination, announced his opinion in accordance with the suspicion of the household. Lieut. Doyle and Dennis Meagher, hearing of the matter, set about investigating the circumstances three or four days ago, and yesterday evening arrested the woman and lodged her in jail.

They found her in the kitchen over the washtub. She admitted the birth of the child, last Saturday a week ago, and, on announcing their determination to arrest her, at all events, she finally conducted them to her room, on an upper floor, and produced a little wooden box containing the body, which she had kept in that condition ever since its birth. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and the officers judged it to be a seven-months' child, though as to whether it was still-born or born alive and afterwards murdered the mother says not a word. However, the reticence of the mother, and her concealment of the body, raise a strong suspicion that it is a case of infanticide.

The woman is very highly spoken of by her employers, and they hope at least to reconcile all the facts with her innocence. The Coroner has summoned a jury of inquest to set upon the case to-morrow, at 8 o'clock a. m.

About Names.

The Directory shows in this city 511 of the genus Smith, distributed as follows: Plain Smith 413, Schmidt 47, Schmitt 44, and Smidt 7. Of Johnstons and Johnsons there are 250. Browns 240, Williamses 147, Joneses 137, and Wilsons 97. Considering that only the heads of families are reported, and that each family has on an average six members, gives 8,292 of those classic names in Louisville; and, estimating our population at from 120,000 to 150,000, they comprise one-fifteenth of the entire city. Besides the 240 Browns there are 29 Blacks, 98 Whites, 65 Greens, 46 Grays, 7 Reds, and 3 Blues. Among the uncommon names we find several Cummin, as many Goin, two Barron, and one Breeding—a Trotter, 59 Walkers, one Paser, and two Hoppers.

Mail Service Resumed.

We are glad to announce that the mail service on the Louisville and Lexington route, suspended on Friday and Saturday, will be resumed to-morrow. W. H. Gibson, the colored mail agent, having declined to run the Kuklux gauntlet any longer, there was necessarily some delay in finding a suitable man to take his place, but after a brief suspension, Capt. C. C. Greene, formerly Coroner of Jefferson county, has been placed in charge of the route. This is much better than to punish the great mass of law-abiding citizens, by withholding mail accommodations on account of the acts of men who probably never read anything, and don't care about the mails.

In the Courts.

Judge Stites, in announcing the decision in the case of Seller & Co. vs. B. W. Thomas and wife, yesterday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, stated, for the benefit of the members of the bar generally, that hereafter he desired attorneys to write their bills of exceptions on alternate lines, to enable the judge and counsel to make whatever corrections they might wish, or that might be necessary.

In the United States Court yesterday, the case of the Government vs. T. W. Samuels, for having and selling whisky on which the tax had not previously been paid, occupied the whole day in the examination of witnesses. It will, perhaps, not be concluded before Tuesday next.

Donations to Baptist Orphans' Home.

The Board of Managers of the Baptist Orphans' Home would gratefully acknowledge the following donations:

Miss Armstrong, 3½ pounds tea; Mrs. Armstrong, 2 pounds coffee; A. B. Hewett, 1 turkey, 4 pounds veal, 18 pounds mutton; Arthur Peter 2 sponges; Mrs. Little, 1 pair stockings; Mr. Foote, $5; Mr. Gosner, 1 lap-board; Mr. Hoefer 33 loaves of bread; Rasche & Greger, 33 pounds hominy; John Weller, kindling; Mrs. Yeager, 1 mattress and bedstead; Joplin & Reynolds; Mrs. A. Griffin, 7 volumes of poems; Mr. J. W. Griffin, 8 volumes Studies in Literature; Mrs. Brady, 4½ pounds tea-cakes, 3 loaves bread, rusk; Mrs. Harriet Davis, 1 worsted dress; Mrs. Emma G. Hull, 2 worsted sacques; Mrs. C. C. Hull, 1 boy's suit and 1 pair stockings, half worn.

Aid for French Sufferers.

We cheerfully call attention to the following notice, and hope that it will result in some practical and successful movement:

The undersigned, French ladies residing in Louisville, having in view the desire to aid in relieving the profound distress of several millions of citizens of our native country, so cruelly affected by the war, call upon all the French ladies of this city to meet at No. 154 Fourth street, next Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to forward our benevolent purpose. We hope all the French ladies will heed this appeal.

Mesdames, Clergey, Sabrie, Hecht, Garnier, Roch, Cook, Briswalder, Richey, Pargny, Zaalhez, Michot, Morela.

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1871.

Change of Time on the L. C. & L. Short-line.

On and after March 6, Cincinnati trains now leaving at 8:30 a. m., and 11:10 p. m., will leave at 8:05 a. m. and 11 p. m. The train from Lexington, arriving now at 11 a. m., will arrive at 10:40 a. m. All other trains arrive and depart as heretofore.

THE KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

Fifth Day's Proceedings—A Large Amount of Business Transacted—Reports of Committees.

The Place of the Next Conference.

The Conference met at 9 o'clock a. m., Bishop Clark in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Black.

On motion, Mrs. Bristow, widow of Rev. Jas. H. Bristow, was placed on the list of claimants on the friends of the Conference.

On his own request, Rev. Duke Slavens was relieved from his position as assistant secretary, to take effect at the final adjournment of the Conference.

Question first of the disciplinary questions was taken up: "What preachers are admitted on trial?"

The following ministers were then duly recommended and admitted: Edmund Barnes, from Meade circuit; Miles Q. Duvall, from Warren and Barren circuit; Henry A. Moore, from Morgantown and Logan circuit; Henry Newman, from Carrollton circuit; and Tillman Kennedy, from Harrison and Nicholas circuits.

In response to the question, "Who are elected deacons?" the following-named local preachers were announced, and they, being duly recommended, were elected to deacon's orders:

Wm. Hughes, from Union Chapel Quarterly Conference; James C. Orr, from High Grove Quarterly Conference; Daniel Dalton, from Scottville Quarterly Conference; George W. Barnett, from Nolin Creek Quarterly Conference; and John Colson, from Mt. Plea ant Quarterly Conference.

In response to the question, "Who have been elected and ordained elders?" the following local deacons were duly recommended and elected as local elders, to-wit: James Witt, from Texas and Irvine Circuits, and Zachariah C. Alexander, from Scottville Circuit.

The following ministers from abroad were introduced to the conference: Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., President of Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana; Rev. G. W. Brush, of the Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church South; Dr. S. M. Merrill, editor of the Western Christian Advocate; Rev. H. R. Naylor, of the Indiana Conference; and Rev. W. H. Lytle, of the Lexington Conference.

The secretary of the court appointed to investigate the charge of maladministration preferred against Rev. Aaron Boreing rendered the following decision:

"Ordered that Aaron Boreing, the accused, is acquitted of the charge of maladministration."

His character then passed and he was elected to Elder's orders.

Rev. W. E. Wilmot asked a supernumerary relation without appointment, which was granted.

A letter and other papers from A. H. Triplett was then read by the secretary. A motion directing the Board of Stewards to allow the claim of A. H. Triplett was then made and rejected, and he was continued in a superannuated relation.

Rev. D. Stevenson presented the report of the Committee on Education, which was received and adopted.

On motion, Mr. Stevenson was appointed a visitor to the Wesleyan College for Women at Cincinnati.

Rev. D. Stevenson, Secretary of the Board of Education, then read the proceedings of the Board, which were adopted; also the report of the Conference Sunday-school Union, which was adopted and placed on file.

Rev. J. G. Bruce moved that D. Stevenson and J. G. Bruce be instructed to receive a transfer in fee simple of the Texas Academy to the Board of Education. The motion prevailed.

Rev. J. C. Harrison presented the report of the Board of Church Extension, which was read and adopted.

Rev. R. G. Gardner presented the report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals, which was amended and adopted.

The Bishop then presented Dr. S. M. Merrill, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, who addressed the Conference for a short time in regard to the publishing interests of the church.

Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., President of the Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle, was then presented, and he addressed the Conference briefly in relation to that institution.

Rev. Granville Moody then presented the report of the Committee on the Bible Cause, which was read, adopted and placed upon file.

The Secretary read a report from J. D. Hearne, Treasurer of the Sunday-school Union, which was adopted.

Question seventeenth of the disciplinary question was then taken up: "Where shall the next session of the Conference be held?" Several places were put in nomination, but, upon the first ballot, Union Church, Covington, was selected.

On motion, the time of the session was then extended ten minutes.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary be authorized to condense the report contained in the minutes for publication, provided he retains the sense of the same. The minutes were then read and approved.

Announcements were made, and then the Conference adjourned with the benediction by Rev. N. W. Darlington.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lecture.

Father Nugent is advertised to repeat his lecture upon "Nobody's Children" at Weisiger Hall on Wednesday evening next. Father Nugent's previous visit will be remembered.

Theo. Thomas.

As will be seen, Mr. Thomas advertises three successive concerts to be given at Weisiger Hall, commencing with Monday evening, March 13th next. Mr. Thomas brings with him Miss Mehlig and the same orchestra as before. We are glad to see that he gives three in place of the two concerts, as at first announced.

Opera House.

Mr. Frank Mayo last night closed his engagement in this city with the presentation of the well-known sensational drama "The Streets of New York." Mr. Mayo is an actor of rare ability, and if he makes not a lasting name and fame for himself, our experience of him for six nights past will belie its promise. To-morrow evening Mr. J. H. Jack appears as Falstaff in the Merry Wives of Windsor. For afterpiece, Master Julian Reed, advertised as a juvenile phenomenon, assumes several different characters, introducing songs and dances, in the farce of "Little Pickle."

Nilsson at Weisiger Hall.

Enough, and an hundred times more than enough, of gushing enthusiasm has proved the phosphorescent gleam in the wake of the Nilsson Concert Company through its tour in the United States. We endeavor to avoid this as much as may be in this second visit of the Swedish songstress to Louisville, but we would be unjust to herself, to the audience present—we would be unjust to her good nature, to ourselves, in the failure to add a hearty farewell, and a most sad one, withal, to this being of splendid voice and great heart in this, her valedictory return to the East and thence to her home abroad. It was certainly well for M'lle Nilsson, so far as she may care for a transatlantic reputation, that she sings more than once in the principal cities, and that after an interval. It was impossible that she should have come up to the prime expectation, wrought to its highest degree by dexterous advertising—she would have been a wondrous marvel, did she—and a commensurate disappointment must be felt with her first visit. She comes again, and the enthusiasm is in exact ratio to the previous disappointment, for she has a grand voice and she has the manner and the magnetism to make that voice effective. So far as this rule has a local connection, the impression that Mlle. Nilsson left after her first visit was as nothing as that in the households of the city remaining this morning. We saw Mlle. Nilsson in her true role last night—as an actress. Her dramatic talent is unquestionable; she exhibits it in every action, in her negro melody as in her Home, in her Home as in her Mad Scene. The degree is only relative. This same mad scene from Hamlet is certainly a thoroughly artistic conception, as it is a magnificent display of vocal culture. Her face from the first entree upon the stage until she leaves it, covered by the tempest of applause she has excited, loses not for an instant, even in the effort of reaching the higher notes, its sadly lost expression, and this is really marvelous. Upon her treatment of the situation we will not enlarge. Miss Le Clerc has probably made the scene as effective as any actress upon the dramatic stage proper. Mlle. Nilsson has brought to it more nature, more art, than Miss Le Clerc ever dreamed of or would ever have achieved had it found conception. Its effect upon the audience was electric; its perfect quiet was only broken by a reflected start, a sob or a shuddering quiver. It brought her an irresistible and unanswerable recall. She sang for this the "Way Down Upon the Suwanee river" with unquestionable taste and propriety; any thing pretending to aught but simple pathos would have been tame and vapid after the tention feeling just precident. We have omitted mention of her first lection, Gunod's Ave Maria, and for the recall a delightful ballad, new to us, and evidently written for her, as she held the manuscript in her hand. She sang again the grand Scena from Lucia with flute accompaniment—an admirable accompaniment, by the way—and for the first encore a bright Sweedish piece, as sparkling as the sheen of the water as it caps down at Lauderdale, and on the second imperious recall Home, Sweet Home. She must long for her return, else she never could have sung it as she did; and we bid her God speed and a bon voyage on this last opportunity that we may have. We have to thank her for an exceeding bright and pleasant niche in memory's cavern—sacred henceforth to her.

We have before spoken at length of the rest of the company. Vieuxtemps we may see again, and speedy be his return. He will never be forgotten here so long as art may find a place in the souls of us all. And Brignoli, aging as he is said to be, he is still Brignoli of the silver voice—we take a long look at him; we shall not see his like again. Miss Cary sang, for a recall, Kathleen Mavourneen, and sang it with a better manner, with more expression and with better effect than anything she has given before. The oft-repeated affair, from the Barbiere, Mr. Verger rendered very well. The company is one of rare merit, and such a combination may not be afforded us again within the brief limits of a life's span.

Now, with Theodore Thomas to come next week, to be followed in all probability by the English Opera Troupe, Louisville will have the last of an exceptionally brilliant musical season, and one that will be marked with a red letter in the historical breviary of the city.

Wharfmaster.

The suspension of the mail service prevented the reception of the Legislative proceedings of Friday in time for publication in the Saturday's COURIER-JOURNAL. Our Frankfort correspondent, however, mentioned everything of general or local interest except the following:

Mr. Barret—Judiciary—To amend the new charter of the city of Louisville, in relation to wharfmaster. [Provides for the election of wharfmaster every two years instead of annually.] Passed.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

AMERICA KING, infanticide, was on the jail slate last night.

NINE persons died in the city last week who had to be buried by the Board of Health.

FANNIE TAYLOR, colored, was in station-house No. 1 last night, charged with stealing two shirts.

THE trains on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road have resumed regular connections.

SHELBYVILLE was represented at the Nilsson concert last night by two coach loads of her citizens.

MOSES WINGHAM and Julia Murray, drunk and disorderly, were placed in station-house No. 4 last night.

MRS. M. J. WILCOXSEN will speak on the Spiritual Philosophy at Weisiger Hall, at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. to-day.

M'LLE NILSSON leaves for Cincinnati at 12 m. to-day on a special train over the Ohio and Mississippi railway.

A DRAY and market wagon yesterday collided on Main street, and one of the wheels of the wagon was badly smashed up.

THE sale of reserved seats for the Thomas concert will commence at Mr. D. P. Faulds' music store on Thursday morning next.

DR. W. E. ROBINSON, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, is here on a visit to his old friends, by all of whom he is most cordially welcomed.

A MAN was robbed of $18 at a boarding-house on Duncan street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, night before last, by some unknown person.

EDWARD PEYNADO & CO., importers of Havana cigars, of this city, have paid into the Louisville Custom-house, for the two months ending February 28, $4,177 50 in gold for duties on cigars.

WE see that Rev. Dr. Bowman, President of the Indiana Asbury University, is in the city and announced to preach at the Market-street Methodist Episcopal church this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE Saturday afternoon matinees at Mr. Wastell's Dancing Academy have become quite a feature in the city amusements, and are largely attended. The Great Western Star Band is each Saturday in attendance.

MR. THOMAS DORWIN, well known as the general agent in this city for the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, leaves for St. Louis this morning to act as general Western agent for that city, same company, with headquarters in that city. He will be succeeded here by Mr. Edward Gallup, an efficient railroad man.

A Musical Phenomenon.

We were present yesterday afternoon at a performance given at Will. S. Hays' music store, by a boy of some eighteen years, John Camp by name. Totally blind from infancy, he plays with quite remarkable expression and power. This boy was born in Georgia, where he lived until towards the close of the war. One of the sad results of the civil conflict was the loss of all the small property of his widowed mother, obliging herself and children to come North for subsistence. Since that date he, with his mother, has lived in the woods, some eight or ten miles from Louisville, in probably wretched poverty. He was taught music by a professor, some six or seven years since, and exhibited wonderful faculty and talent for one in his situation. He plays very difficult music with ease and precision, catches an air quickly and renders it with much expression. Altogether he is something of a parallel—a white boy, however—to Blind Tom, of quondam great reputation. It is proposed to arrange for him a testimonial concert, to be given in the course of a week or two, and, in view of the extreme need of the boy and his mother, the opportunity of affording him musical instruction, and the intrinsic, curious merit of the performance itself, we hope it will be well attended.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

William Parman, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Robert Ferguson, drunkenness; fined $10. Joe. Carroll, same; fined $5.

Charles Dickinson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $10. Noah Tharp, same; fined $20. George Van Horn, same; dismissed.

William Bromley, assault and battery on Chas. Dickinson; fined $5.

Joseph Gibbs, alias Fox, shooting and wounding Thomas Gunnell, with intent to kill; continued until Friday.

Burrell McCaulay, stealing a wagon worth more than $4; discharged.

Theodore Robison, obstructing sidewalk with stone steps; continued until Friday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Orders and judgments in cases submitted and returned to-day:

C. Krippenburger and wife vs. W. Wensel and wife. Motion for new trial overruled.

W. J. Parker vs. Jacob Castle et al. Same order.

H. M. Bullitt vs. Margaret Oldham. Same order.

Harris, Nahm & Co. vs. M. Goldberg. Demurrer to answer overruled.

Henry Bothel et al. vs. John O'Brien. Bill of exceptions signed.

Rebecca Grimes vs. Sarah E. Grimes. Motion to transfer to Louisville Chancery Court overruled.

W. O. Harris, administrator, vs. J. P. Harbeson. Demurrer to amended petition overruled.

Henry Duberg & Bro. vs. D. F. Bob res, Law and facts case. Judgment for plaintiffs $212 83 and interest.

Same vs. Same. Judgment for plaintiff $211 47 and interest.

Same vs. Same. Judgment for plaintiffs $107 and interest.

Seller & Co. vs. B. W. Thomas and wife. Bill of exceptions tendered and adjudged insufficient. Time extended for tendering another bill one week.

TRIAL DOCKET.

Ferguson & Brady vs. Hull and W. Robards. Motion for judgment pro confesso against Robards submitted.

George S. Conner et al. vs. Shephard & Jenkins. Answer filed.

W. C. Spangler vs. S. Helburn. Judgment by default for $183 96. Motion for rule against plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be set aside submitted. Motion sustained, order of judgment set aside, and cause transferred to the Louisville Chancery Court.

Wesley Phelps vs. Hornbeck & McCain; judgment by default for $148 38.

J. O'Neill et al. vs. W. S. Murphy & Co; assigned to May 1st, 1871.

W. W. Hulings & Co. vs. McKelvey & Meyers; judgment against Meyers for $139 05.

Augustus Gribel vs. C. C. Cary; judgment by default for $150.

Thomas J. Phelps vs. John A. Shrader; answer and set-off filed.

W. H. Graves vs. Louis Kearcher et al.; judgment against Kearcher for $165 65. As to other defendants, assigned to April 27th for trial.

Overall, Moreland & Co. vs. Fish C. Henry et al.; death of Henry suggested and judgment against P. Payne for $630 30.

Hampden Zane vs. Benson Ormsby et al.; answer filed and cause assigned to April 25 for trial.

Carter, Stewart & Co. vs. L. Witbartz; dismissed, settled, except as to fee of Mr. Sherwin.

Henry J. O'Neil vs. Philip Menuel; dismissed by agreement.

W. P. Lock & Co. vs. Martin Pfeiffer; answer filed.

Kerr, Brow & Co. vs. Adam Conda; demurer to petition filed.

MOTIONS.

Casseday vs. Johnson et al.; assigned to May 22, by consent.

Englehard vs. Fischer; dismissed, settled.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Company vs. Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company; assigned to April 25 for trial.

Chambers vs. Davis et al; answer filed.

Lulike vs. Chambers, Bros. & Co.; two weeks given to file reply.

Low vs. Willis et al; answer filed.

W. W. Hulings & Co. vs. Catherine Goss; dismissed, settled.

W. Monohan vs. W. P. Hahn, Hahn vs. Monohan; satisfaction of judgment entered in each case.

Shirley vs. Deveraux; W. O. Dodd appointed attorney for non-resident.

Todd vs. Steilberg; answer filed.

Bell & Co. vs. Galliard; motion to dismiss for non-compliance with rule submitted.

Grimes vs. Grimes; amended answer filed.

Davis vs. Davis; submitted.

Philips vs. Bullitt; appearance to rule entered, and cause submitted.

Walker vs. Merckle; demurrer submitted.

M. P. Hiatt vs. John Webber; original petition lost; statement of counsel filed, and rule issued against defendant to show cause why the said statement should not be substituted for lost petition and judgment given.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending March 4, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1871.

Bronchitis.........	1	Laryngitis	1
Cancer of breast.....	1	Marasmus	1
Congestion of brain...	1	Neglec	1
Consumption..........	5	Pneumonia..............	5
Convulsion...........	1	Premature birth.......	3
Cramp colic	2	Scrofula	1
Dropsy...............	4	Stillborn...............	3
Enteritis	1	Teething................	2
Heart disease........	2	Unknown................	4
Total................			40

SEX.

Male	22	Female..................	18

COLOR.

White	25	Black....................	15

AGE.

Under 1 year	13	1 to 3 years..........	6
3 to 6 years	1	6 to 10 years.........	1
10 to 20 years.......	1	20 to 30 years........	4
30 to 40 years.......	3	40 to 50 years........	4
50 to 60 years.......	2	60 to 70 years........	3
70 and over..........	2		

NATIVITY.

America	29	Ireland..................	5
Germany	6		

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

First ward..........	2	Second ward............	1
Third ward..........	5	Fourth ward............	5
Fifth ward..........	5	Sixth ward.............	4
Seventh ward........	2	Eighth ward............	3
Ninth Ward..........	3	Tenth ward.............	4
Eleventh ward.......	6	Twelfth ward...........	2
Number without medical attention.....			6

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Tribute of Respect.

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1871.

At a meeting of Iron Molders' Union No. 16, held on Saturday evening, March 4, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our hearts are saddened to know of the sudden taking off of our late friend and associate, Patrick McDermott, one whom we all highly esteemed for high, honorable motives and manly independence, as well as his unfailing attachment to the principles on which we are together associated; and, whereas, we deeply feel the loss of such when taken from us; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a friendly associate and good counselor, while his immediate relatives will mourn to lose from the family circle the kind son, brother and father.

Resolved, That to the relatives of the deceased we tender our earnest sympathies in their sad bereavement, with the hope of their being happily united to him in another and better world.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for the space of thirty days in honor to the memory of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread upon the record of this Union; and a copy of the same furnished the family of the deceased, and also be published in the city papers and International Journal.

WILL HOGAN,
C. J. CARR,
JNO. KERRIGAN,
F. H. GAGE,
R. GILCHRIEST,
Committee.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A Citizen of Louisville Murdered at the Planters' Hotel, New Orleans.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The New Orleans Picayune of Wednesday last gives the particulars of a mysterious tragedy which occurred at the Planters' Hotel in that city on the preceding day. The circumstances attending the case are most peculiar in their nature, and, as will be seen, they indicate that the murdered man was a resident of this city, though diligent inquiry upon our part, in regard to the case have failed to illicit their confirmation. The Picayune says:

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a mysterious tragedy occurred at the Planters' Hotel, opposite the Jackson railroad depot, in this city. Whether it was a murder or a suicide appears difficult to determine. Persons well advised of the circumstances of the case incline to different opinions. So far as the reporter was able to ascertain them they are these: About 12 o'clock Tuesday, a man some thirty years of age arrived at the hotel and took a room, declaring his intention to remain there until the train left for the North yesterday evening. There was nothing peculiar in his manners or appearance, and he seemed an ordinary well-to-do citizen. Although they kept a register at the hotel, his name was not entered upon it. The proprietor says that it is optional with guests to do so or not; but on an envelope found on his person is written, in a German hand, "Mister Fredin Greinheld, corner of Water and Third streets, Louisville, Ky." This is probably his name and address.

When he came to the hotel he was accompanied by a man with whom he held frequent consultations, and up to the hour of the tragedy they appeared inseparable. Since then this man has disappeared and can no where be found. They were seen together only a few minutes before the fatal shot was fired. The tragedy occurred in the back yard of the hotel. The man, only a few moments before, passed through the bar-room to the yard. He was cheerful, and nothing strange was perceptible in his manner. There were two persons in the bar-room—a boy and this friend of the deceased. They heard two shots, about ten minutes apart. When the first shot was fired the stranger remarked to the boy, "That man has shot himself."

The boy replied, "I reckon not; what would he do that for?"

Nothing more was said until the second shot was heard, and the stranger said to the boy: "Go and see what that shooting is about."

The boy went out into the yard and found the man lying on his back, dying with a shot through the center of his forehead. Near him lay a small Derringer pistol unloaded. The boy, whose name is Anthony Geisler (and who is employed as a barkeeper), returned, as he did, immediately, the stranger was gone.

He had, however, remarked to the boy when the first shot was heard, that the deceased purchased a pistol that morning, and he believed that it was with a design to kill himself. But what motive could have induced him to suddenly disappear? This is unaccountable. Evidently he and the deceased were well acquainted.

If the man had shot himself, his face would certainly been powder-burnt; but there is not the faintest trace of any such burns on his countenance. Had he done so, he would probably, almost certainly, have fallen on his face, whereas when found he was lying on his back. It would have been easy for a shot to have been fired from the adjoining premises, or from an upper story of the hotel.

If he himself did the shooting why were those two shots fired? There is but one wound, and that through the center of the forehead.

Several times during his stay at the hotel the deceased remarked to the proprietor and the barkeeper that somebody was trying to kill him. When asked to explain he said he had been followed by an enemy, and that if he remained in the city his life would pay the forfeit. He was very earnest when he said this, but displayed no indications of mental aberation. He said he was anxious to get off on the train, "because he knew he would be killed in the city." When further pressed for an explanation he said that he had had a difficulty about a woman, and his life had been threatened in consequence. He said that shortly after his arrival at the hotel this woman had passed by the door. He was certain her husband was near at hand. The barkeeper asked him if he was afraid of her husband.

"Yes" he said, "he will kill me."

He was asked: "If that is the case, why don't you kill him?" He replied: "I have burt him enough already."

Those who watched him attentively at the hotel, say that the only thing observable in his conduct was this evident dread of an unseen enemy. It did not take the form of insanity, but an actual dread, founded upon some well-defined reason.

While the man yet breathed he was taken to the Charity Hospital, but he was utterly insensible, and the physicians said he could survive but a few hours. When found, his brain was protruding from the wound.

It is certainly one of the most remarkable tragedies that has ever occurred in this city, and if a suicide, has features that make it assume the aspect of a homicide.

Chief of Police Badger and his detectives are busily engaged in inquiring into the facts of the case.

CITY BUSINESS.

Business Notice.

The establishment of Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, is the most extensive of its kind in America. Some idea of its magnitude can be formed from the cut which appears in another column of this paper. Whilst the manufacture of wrought-iron pipe and boiler flues is the foundation of the business of this firm, the list of other articles made is large and varied, comprising nearly every article used in fitting for steam, gas or water. Messrs. Magens & Co. (successors to Speed, Magens & Co.) are the sole agents for Morris, Tasker & Co., in the Southwest.

THE ENGINEERS.

Text of the Bill Providing for the Examination and Licensing of Engineers.

The following is a copy of a bill pending in the Legislature upon the petition of the practical engineers of this city:

The judge of the county court shall appoint three persons of good moral character and well qualified from knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer of machinery run by steam, who shall examine into the qualifications of all persons applying for license to perform the duties of an engineer, and to grant a certificate and license to such as may be qualified. They shall hold their office four years, and one of them shall be styled Supervisor of Engineers and the others Assistant Supervisors, and before entering upon the duties of their office shall execute bond before the judge of the county court, with surety to be approved by the said judge, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties of their office, and shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their said office.

2. Whenever any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of an engineer of machinery run by steam shall apply for a certificate and license, the supervisor shall examine the applicant and the proofs which he produces in support of his claim; and if, upon full consideration, he is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are such as to authorize the belief that the applicant is a safe and suitable person to manage machinery run by steam, he shall give the applicant a certificate, which shall be a license to act as engineer for one year from its date, unless sooner revoked. If the Supervisor refuses a certificate, it shall be his duty, if the applicant requests it, to have a re-examination by the three Inspectors, and the concurrence of any two of the board shall decide. The certificates may be renewed each year, if in the opinion of the Supervisor the holder is still qualified.

3. The Supervisor shall have power to summon any person holding a certificate before the entire board for any cause affecting his qualifications, and after full inquiry, for any cause, which in the opinion of the board renders the party disqualified, revoke said certificate.

4. Persons receiving certificates shall pay the dollars therefor, and five dollars for each renewal. The sums received shall be paid in the proportion of at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum to the supervisor, and two hundred dollars per annum each to the Assistants. Said sums shall be received and disbursed by the Supervisor; and for a faithful discharge of his duty in this respect he shall be liable upon his bond to any party aggrieved.

5. It shall be unlawful for any person to employ or serve as an engineer of machinery run by steam who is not licensed by the Supervisor, as provided in the second section of this act, and any person so offending shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each day he may so offend, but the penalty of this act shall not apply to any person who acts as the engineer of his own machinery, under the permit of the Supervisor.

6. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to keep a record of his acts and proceedings and the acts and proceedings of the board, and also a register of all certificates issued by him.

7. In the event of the sickness, or other inability of the Supervisor, one of the assistants, to be designated by the Judge of the County Court, by an order, entered upon the records of the said court, shall, for the time, discharge the duties of Supervisor; when a vacancy occurs from death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be filled by the Judge of the County Court.

8. In any action for damages, resulting from the explosion of any steam boiler, the fact that the person at the time in charge of the same was not licensed, as provided in this act, shall be prima facie evidence of willful neglect either against the engineer, or the owner, or controller of the building or machinery.

9. This act shall apply to the county of Jefferson and city of Louisville, and shall go into effect from its passage; provided that no person shall be liable to its penalties until after the 1st day of July, 1871.

Another Thrust at the Manufacturers of Louisville—The Proposed Engineers' Bill Before the Legislature.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We notice an effort on the part of one of our city Representatives in the Legislature to pass a bill requiring all manufacturers and others using steam power, where an engineer is required, to compel each and every one so doing to employ a licensed engineer, under heavy penalty for a violation of any of the provisions of said bill. We would like to know if this particular Representative, who, we understand, is in possession of all of the advantages of this bill, whether general or specific, and has good reasons of his own why this bill should become a law, to tell the manufacturers and citizens of Louisville who is to be benefited by the passage of said bill. Is it for the better protection of life and property? And is it to increase the efficiency of the engineers' department, and encourage the manufacturing interest of our city? If so, we want to know it, that we may not do the honorable member injustice. The writer, however, fears that the objects sought for by the passage of the bill are not with the view of accomplishing, in any degree, these desirable objects, but, on the contrary, evil is to come out of it. Does there exist any necessity for the passage of any such a law? In comparing statistics by explosion from the use of steam, we find that nine-tenths of them occur under the management or rather mismanagement of licensed engineers. Look if you please at the oft-recurring accidents upon our navigable rivers, and behold the terrible results. Are not all of the engineers, employed upon our rivers licensed? We know that such is the case. Look again at the numerous manufacturing establishments of our cities, and we are at once convinced that accidents by explosion are of rare occurrence when compared with those continually occurring upon our rivers, showing conclusively that the engineers employed in our factories are much safer, and, we believe, more competent than those employed on steamboats. We would ask who are the men who fill the positions of engineers in these factories? Are they licensed engineers? No, not one-tenth of them, if we judge correctly. Then we must conclude with these facts to sustain us that it is not to give greater security to life and property, or to increase the efficiency of our engineers and promote the prosperity of our manufacturers, that the passage of this bill is urged, but rather to the contrary, as already expressed. As we now have it each engineer must stand on his own merit, and just in proportion will his services command a good paying position, without the necessity of any red-tape laws to force him upon a struggling manufacturer trying to build up his particular branch of business. The manufacturers as a class have but little encouragement, as it is; when compared with other of the more favorable branches of business in our city. The dwarfed prosperity of Louisville of to-day is a living testimony of the truthfulness of this statement. Moneyed men, as a general rule, have not sought the manufacturing channels of trade to build a reputation of fame among their fellows, neither have they considered manufacturers, as a class, their peers in business, or any of the higher walks of life, socially or otherwise. No, it has been the custom, and we might say the rule in days gone by, and to a somewhat less extent now, to degrade rather than elevate the enterprising manufacturer and mechanic however, worthy be may or might be, forgetting that training, energy, integrity, economy and sobriety, make the true man and crowns his hopes and aspirations with success in life, whether full justice be awarded him or not by the more fortunate, and in many cases unfortunate, sons of wealth. We want no additional shackles riveted upon us by legislative enactment. The boundless field of energy and enterprise should not be trammeled by selfish and unjust legislation. Pass this bill, and another act of injustice is done the mechanic and manufacturer of this city for the benefit of a few—and how? First, a Board of Examiners must be appointed on a paying salary, of course, with all the necessary powers delegated by said bill in which is the germ of corruption sown, and the ball of trickery, favoritism and unjust discrimination is put into motion. Next comes an engineer union from which will emanate rules, regulations and rates of compensation, all to be fixed regardless of the manufacturer, who will be powerless to help himself, but must be subject to the lordly rule of his licensed engineer. It does seem as though the bill is only intended to fix up a nice, cosy office for some one of our self-sacrificing citizens. It may be for the benefit of one of our city Representatives. Who knows? Can any of our Representatives give us an inkling as to who expects to be one of the Board of Examiners? It may be of benefit to the Board of Examiners and about a half hundred unworthy loungers (drones) upon our mechanical highways, not possessing sufficient merit to command regular employment as engineers upon the river at the established rates, and unwilling to work in our factories at a price commensurate with their real value, consequently want a larger field to gratify their selfish motives and serve corrupt ends; and because a few of the enterprising manufacturers are holding an inquest on their pet bill, they must suffer a share of abuse, which we have no doubt they will be able to survive. When we can't trust our lives and property to our engineers as we now do, and feel the necessity of legislation for protection, we will appeal to the wisdom of our legislators for additional safeguards; but that time has not yet come, either for Louisville or any other city, to the knowledge of ANOTHER MANUFACTURER.

CURIOSITIES OF DIVORCE.

A Remarkable Case in Missouri.

In St. Louis last week a divorce was granted to Britton A. Hill, Esq., divorcing him from his wife, Mary Melinda. The parties were married about thirty years ago, and lived together until 1849, when, on a joint petition, they were divorced by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The wife was allowed all the property—now worth nearly a million of dollars—and the custody of the surviving child. In 1854 the lady was married to D. Robert Barclay, Esq., with whom she has ever since lived happily.

In 1857 Mr. Hill married again, but his last union was not more fortunate than the first. Several years ago the second Mrs. Hill went to Europe and remained so long that her husband went after her; when she returned to this country he applied for a divorce, pending which the lady went back to Europe, and shortly afterward was reported to have been drowned while bathing in the Bay of Nice. Mr. Hill employed fishermen to drag the bay for the body, but it leaked out that the lady was not drowned, but had gone away with a friend. Afterward she became acquainted with King Victor Emanuel, and was employed as the grand lady of his household at Rome. Several months ago—as it is stated—she died of fever, and the suit for divorce was dismissed.

The divorce of Mr. Hill from his first wife was decided by the Supreme Court to be illegal. The matter came before the court last year on a bill filed in court by the lady's trustees to compel Mr. Samuel Simmons to purchase a certain lot of ground on Fourth street, opposite the court-house, in accordance with an agreement—Mr. Simmons having refused on the ground that the legislative divorce had proved to have been illegal, and the trustees could not convey a clear title. To obviate this difficulty Mr. Hill brought the suit before Judge Lindley. On the decree being granted Mr. Hill moved that the legal disability against the lady marrying again in less than five years be removed, which was also granted. Under a law of the State the children by both marriages are made legitimate.

Thus ends a case which, for romantic details and strange circumstances, has no parallel in the annals of the divorce courts. It is hoped that all difficulties, legal and social, are now removed, and that there will be no further trouble between any of the parties.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati..........	GEN. LYTLE...........	3 P. M.
Nashville...........	EMMA FLOYD...........	10 A. M.
New Orleans.........	MARY HOUSTON.........	10 A. M.
Evansville..........	BERMUDA..............	9 A. M.
Memphis.............	ALICE DEAN...........	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—March 4.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Tarascon, Hend.	Leonora, Madison.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	Armada, Evansville.
C. B. Church, Cin.	Champion, Cin.

DEPARTURES—March 4.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Armada, Cin.	Emperor, St. Louis.
Champion, St. Louis.	Camelia, Nashville.
R. C. Gray, Arkansas river.	

The river was falling slowly yesterday, with scant 13 feet in the Indian chute and 12 feet over the rocks, making 72 feet passage under the bridge. The weather was clear and pleasant, and business lively upon the wharf.

The Lorena, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, is due to-day.

The Mollie Ebert, for New Orleans, is due here to-day.

The America, from Nashville to Cincinnati, is due to-day.

The Charmer, from Evansville to Cincinnati, passes up to-day.

The Camelia had a very good trip for Cumberland river yesterday.

The Sioux City passed down yesterday morning from Pittsburg to St. Louis.

Freights at Cincinnati still rule low, with plenty of tonnage for the South.

The Mary Houston, for New Orleans, lays over until ten o'clock this morning.

Towboats are scarce at Pittsburg and there is a large amount of coal there awaiting shipment.

The Alice Dean, for Memphis, comes down the river to-day and will leave this port at 10 o'clock.

The R. C. Gray did not leave until after daylight yesterday morning. She was busy all night loading.

The Bermuda, on her way down from Cincinnati to Evansville, leaves here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Champion passed down yesterday for St. Louis, with a good trip. She took seventy-five tons of freight here, with some passengers and stock.

Captain David Blachford, wharf-master at Cincinnati, died yesterday. He was an old steamboat pilot and commander, long identified with river interests.

The fleet-going Shannon sailed in yesterday morning. She has been all the way to New Orleans and back since Christmas. She is now on a lightning trip to Pittsburg.

The Emma Floyd leaves for Nashville this morning. There are twenty-five tons of freight now on the wharf for her, and she has, besides, extensive engagements below.

The John Kilgour, from New Orleans, was due last night. It is not yet known whether she will get under the bridge or not. She leaves on her return to New Orleans Tuesday.

The towboat Bengal Tiger, which was purchased by Captain Tom Briggs, at Cairo, some time since, arrived here last night, with ten empty barges, on her way to Pittsburg. Her pilots are Barney Crane and John McBride.

The C. B. Church arrived from Cincinnati yesterday. She takes on much freight here, including 65 hogsheads tobacco, 200 barrels potatoes, 100 barrels oil and 1,000 barrels cement. She also takes a new barge to New Orleans, which was built at Howard's yard, in Jeffersonville, for the Houston and Galveston Navigation Company.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says: Yesterday we stated that Capt. J. H. Pepper was in the city looking after bids for the mammoth steamer he proposes to build to take the place of the Thompson Dean. We learn that Capt. P. has a bid from James Howard, of Jeffersonville, and also from parties in Cincinnati to build the hull. He also has contracts for other parts of the work, including a favorable bid from Hill & Co., of this city, for the machinery. The machinery is to be engines with 30-inch cylinders, 10 feet stroke, and from all we can learn we believe that Hill & Co. will secure the contract. Capt. Pepper called upon Dowerman Bros., and invited them to put in a bid for the hull. Hipple & Rager have put in a bid for the cabin."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. Monongahela 8 feet 11 inches and rising slowly. Allegheny rising at Oil City. Arrived—Juniata, from Cincinnati. Departed—Exchange, for St. Louis; Sam Clark, with 144,000 bushels of coal for Louisville. It is expected there will be water for coalboats by to-morrow; if so a number will leave.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 4.—Weather nearly clear and pleasant all day. White frost this morning. Mercury ranged from 36 to 60. Now partly cloudy and growing colder. River risen two feet. Wind from southeast. Port list—Lorena, New Orleans to Pittsburg, 9 p. m.; G. W. Thomas and Ada Hellman, Wabash river and return; Virginia, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 a. m.; Idlewild, Cairo and return, 8; Fayette, Henderson and return; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 11; Mary Ament, Cannelton and return, 12 m.; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green, 1 p. m.; J. Sharp McDonald, down 1 p. m.; Charmer, to Cincinnati, noon; West Wind, to Wabash river. The Wabash packets brought out splendid trips. The Virginia and Falls City added largely here. The Idlewild had good trips both ways. The Parker barge is about loaded. The Peytona and barge is expected momentarily from above. The Obelisk will not leave till Monday. The Bowling Green was detained by entering protest for the barge of railroad iron she sunk; she will be in to-morrow all right. The Mary Miller was sold to-day to W. F. Nisbet, President of the Evansville, Cairo and Memphis Packet Company, for $15,000.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—River falling with seventeen feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Mallie Ragon, Evansville. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburg; America, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, March 4.—Potomac, from Cincinnati, for New Orleans, 9 p. m.; Sam. J. Hale, from Cincinnati, for Memphis, 11; Marble City, from Vicksburg, for St. Louis, 2 a. m.; Silver Moon, from Memphis, for Cincinnati, 2; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 3; Dick Fulton No. 3, from New Orleans, for Louisville, 6; Boaz, from New Orleans, for Louisville, 6; Susie Silver, from Louisville, for New Orleans, 7; Charleston, from Caledonia, for St. Louis, 7; Wauantia, from Pittsburg, for New Orleans, 9; City of Chester, from Memphis, for St. Louis, 11; Minnie, from Arkansas river, for St. Louis, 3 p. m.; Tom Reese, from Pittsburg, for New Orleans, 6; Belle Memphis, from St. Louis, for Memphis, 7. The river has risen five inches. Weather clear. Mercury 52.

CAIRO, ILLS., March 4.—Robt. Owens and another man, name unknown, fell from a boat here last night and were drowned. Supposed to have been drunk.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Pentuah, from New Orleans; Rob Roy, from Keokuk; Bayard, from Quincy; St. Louis, from Lexington; Beaver and barge, from Illinois river; City of Pekin, from Peoria. Departed—Columbia, for Arkansas river; Lockwood, for Red river; St. Joseph, for Memphis; Abeona, for Cincinnati; Henry Ames and Mohawk and barges, for New Orleans; Rock Island, for Rock Island; Alice, for Kansas City; City of Pekin, for Peoria; Bayard, for Quincy; Rob Roy, for Keokuk; St. Johns, for Davenport; City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg; Belle and barges, for Pittsburg. River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Weather clear. Mercury 68. River rising, and within three feet two inches of high water mark. Departed—Ellinburg, Allegheny Belle and Burns with 1,500 bales of cotton; Leonidas and St. Marys with 1,400 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. The latter, after three false starts for Evansville, got away for Cincinnati; Grand Tower and Mollie Able, St. Louis; Walt, White river; Batesville, Black river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Arrived—Glencoe, Louisville. Departed—Vicksburg and City of Alton, St. Louis; Kate Kinney, Louisville; Alaska, Cincinnati.

CITY FEATURES.

To House-seekers.

We would call the attention of parties desiring a comfortable residence, and neat and convenient home, to the advertisement in another column of R. R. Jones' beautiful residence, on First street, at such reduced figures.

Free Oyster Lunch

at the St. George to-day. Call and see the LITTLE BROWN JUG.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

The Fashionable Hat and Fur Emporium Now Open.

Lewis & Lucas have just opened a fresh stock of new goods, embracing all the novelties in the way of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps, etc., at their new store, No. 120 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Children's Carriages,

Eastern make, the very best. Wholesale and retail at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Stowe's Stereoscopic Portraits and Views.

The best work of every kind at lowest prices, Gallery corner of Fourth and Green streets.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ For the best Rembrandt Photographs go to J. Henry Doerr's Gallery, Market street, between Ninth and Tenth.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

A Physician's Testimony.

SEARCY, ARK., June 30, 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—If this will be of any benefit to you, use it. I came to this place last January. In a few days after my arrival I was called on by Mr. John Andrews, of this place, who had been suffering with sore eyes for four years. I examined him—found that the cause was scrofula. I commenced treating him with your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, and am happy to say that in five or six weeks he came to me perfectly well. The next case was Mr. E. G. Davis, who had scrofula for twelve or fifteen years. At times he would have to give up work in his shop, and to-day he is sound and well. The third case is a Mr. McMiklo, who has been suffering with scrofula in his eyes for six years. I treated him with your sarsaparilla, and to-day he can see to shoot a rifle. The fourth case is Mr. Buckles, who is improving rapidly, and many other—and not a case have I failed to cure; and in conclusion I will say your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a blessing to suffering humanity. Hoping that you may continue to keep it from being adulterated, that the afflicted may be thereby benefited, Respectfully, yours,

J. M. S. WHITE, M. D.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices weak; middling uplands 14⅞c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6 35; common to good extra $6 75@6 90; good to choice $6 90@7 45; white Western extra $7 45@7 90; extra Ohio $6 90@7 55; St. Louis $7@8 75. Rye flour $4 75@6 25. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is firm at 92c. Wheat, there is a speculative demand and prices are higher; receipts 2,000 bushels; new spring $1 58½@1 60½; old do $1 45@1 50; winter red Western $1 65; white Michigan common $1 63@1 68. Rye, the market is dull. Barley and barley malt are dull. Corn is scarce and firm; receipts 20,000 bushels; mixed Western 88@87c; yellow 87@88c; white 87c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 5,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 67@69½c. Leather is firm; South American 27@29c; Orinoco 25@26c. Wool is very firm; domestic fleece 52@55c; pulled 35@50c; tubbed 60c; California fall clip 21@27c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are firm; State 8@13c. Coffee is quiet and unchanged in every respect; Rio 13½@17c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 8⅜@8⅝c. Petroleum, crude 14@15c and refined 24½c. Mess pork, prices are nominal; new $21 75; old $21 50; prime $19; prime mess, new, $21; seller April $22. Beef is quiet; mess $10@15; extra mess $15 00@17 50. Beef hams $26@26. Tierce beef, prime mess $23@28. India mess $30@32. Cut meats are dull; hams 13½@15c; shoulders 8½@9c. Middles are dull and heavy. Lard is quiet; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle rendered 13¼c; seller April to June 13½@13¾c. Butter, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect: Western 16@25c and State 30@42c. Cheese, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 12@16½c.

Latest—2 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 75@6 95 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is very firm: red amber $1 65@1 68. Oats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 67@70c. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; Western mixed 87@87½c. Mess pork is more active at $21 75. Lard is dull at 12¾@13c; seller May 13⅛c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand; fresh 20@26c.

Metals—Manufactured copper is quiet. Ingot copper, Lake Superior 23@23½c. Pig iron is firm; Scotch $31@34. American is firmly held at $32@35. Bar iron is firm at $75. Sheet iron, Russia 10½@11c gold. Nails, cut 4¼@4½c, clinch 5½@6c and horseshoe 28@28c.

DRY GOODS—The most important feature in trade to-day is a reduction of ½c in the price of Hamilton prints, which now sell at 10½c. All leading makes of prints have suffered a decline in price, except Merrimac D. Pacific and Cocheco, and, consequently, we look for a more active demand during the coming week. All things considered, the price of staple cotton and woolen goods are, in the main, cheap enough, but the depression in the cotton market exerts an unfavorable influence on business, just at the opening of the spring season. There are several makes of cotton goods that could not be put upon the market even at lower prices than at present, even were cotton to decline 2c per lb., on account of the high cost of labor, dyes, &c. Trade is opening late.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling 14c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; family $6 50@6 70. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm: red $1 40@1 41. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 55c. Rye, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $1 2 1 05. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 50a51c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 90@95c. Groceries are unchanged. Linseed oil is steady with a moderate demand at 92c. Lard oil is steady with a moderate demand at $1 10. Eggs, the market is quiet and weak at 18@20c. Butter is scarce and firm at 26@30c. Cheese is scarce and firm at 15@15½c. Cloverseed, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $10 75 @11 25. Timothy seed is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; $21 75@22 asked. Lard is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; they are asking 12¼@12½c for steam and kettle rendered. Bulk meats are dull and holders are anxious to sell; shoulders are offered at 7½@7¾c; sides 9⅜c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10¼c at the close without buyers; sales were made of 178 hhds sides at 10½ @11c packed, seller May. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping; sales of shoulders 8¼c, and sides at 11 @11¼c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 84c.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices nominal at 13¼@13½c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; superfine winter $5 75@5 90; extra winter $6@6 12½; double extra winter $6 25@6 50. Wheat, the market for spring is better; Iowa spring $1 35@1 37; fall is quiet and unchanged. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; No. 1 mixed 51c; white in sacks 60@61c. Oats, the market is firm at 48½@51c in bulk and 54@56c sacked. Barley, the market is firm at $1 12½ for choice Iowa. Rye, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No 2 90c. Whisky is easier at 87½c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging are unchanged. Mess pork is dull and prices have declined to $21 25@21 50. Bulk meats, there is only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c; clear sides 11c. Bacon, clear sides, buyer the month, at 11¾c; jobbing lots shoulders 9¾c; clear sides 11¾c; hams, sugar cured 15½@16½c; sweet-pickled hams at St. Joseph at 13¾c. Lard is jobbing at 12¾c. Hogs $6 25@7. Cattle, the market is unchanged at $2 75@5 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,960 barrels of flour, 12,800 bushels wheat, 13,000 bushels corn, 9,800 bushels oats, 500 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 300 head hogs. Number of hogs packed to date 305,000 head: last season 241,325 head.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour, the market is very quiet. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is fairly active and prices are ⅛c higher at $1 25½@1 26¼; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 25½@1 26⅝. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is steady and prices are ⅛c higher, closing firm at 52½c cash; this afternoon the market was quiet and firm. Oats, No 2 the market is quiet at 49½@49¾c. Rye, No 2, the market is dull at 90c. Barley, No 2, the market is dull at 73c. Highwines are steady at 86c for iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork $20 87½ cash. Lard 12⅛c for seller April. Hogs, dressed, are quiet at $7 50@7 80; live are quiet at $6 25@7 80. Cattle, the market is dull and prices are 20@25c lower at $4 12½@5 40. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 bbls of flour, 15,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats, rye none, 3,000 bushels barley, 1,615 head hogs. Shipments, 3,000 barrels of flour 2,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 690 bushels oats, rye none, 2,000 bushels barley, 770 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton, the market is dull and unsettled at 13⅜@13½c; receipts for the past day 1,750 bales; shipments 2,020 bales. Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $6 25@8 75. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 74@75c. Oats, the market is bare. Barley, the market is bare. Hay, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $25@28. Mess pork, the demand is light but holders are firm at $23@23 50. Bacon, the demand is light but holders are firm at 10½c, 11¾c and 12½c. Bulk meats, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 9¼c, 10¼c and 11¼c. Lard is quiet and weak at 12¾@13½c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour, the market is fair and market firm; Western family $7 37½@8 25. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect: Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 65. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm: yellow Southern 80@81c; white 80@83c. Mess pork is dull at $22 50. Bacon, shoulders 9⅜@10c: sides 11½c; clear rib 12⅛c; hams 18c. Lard 13@13¾c. Whisky 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana red $1 60@1 63. Rye $1 10. Corn, yellow 79@80c; mixed 76@77½c. Oats 64 @65c. Provisions, prices are drooping: mess pork $22 50. Lard 13¼c. Petroleum, crude 18½c and refined 24¾@24¾c. Whisky is unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Flour, the market is quiet; superfine $6 50; double extra $7@7 30; triple extra $7 50@7 75. Oats, prices are easier; St. Louis 61@63c; Galena 66c. Bacon is dull and prices are easier; shoulders 9⅝@9¾c; clear rib sides 13c; clear sides 12¾@12⅞c; sugar-cured hams 16¼@17c. Other articles unchanged.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats, clear sides 11½c; clear rib 11¼c; shoulders 8½c packed. Bacon, clear sides 12c; shoulders 9¾c; hams 15c; sugar-cured hams 16c. Lard 13c. Corn 70c. Oats 65c. Flour $5@8.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14⅝c.

MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 13⅞@14c.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 14⅛c.

E. STOKES,

Cor. Fifth and Main, Louisville,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness,

AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

☞ Cash buyers may save from 15 to 20 per cent by calling on the above before making their purchase. fe27 deodtu-TuTh&Su

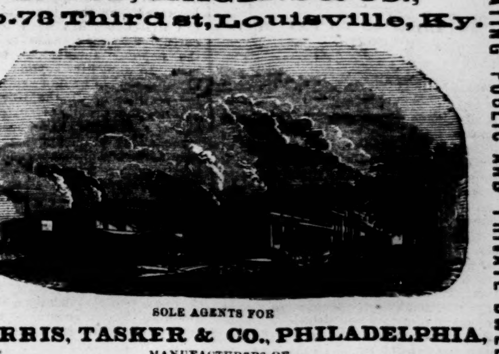
MAGENS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,

No. 78 Third st, Louisville, Ky.

TASKER'S SELF-REGULATING HOT-WATER APPARATUS, FOR HEATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

MORRIS, TASKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water,

Boiler Flues, Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools, &c.

mh5 FrSuWe

RHORER & SPEED,

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

fe26 SuW&Fr 6m

Heath, Smith & Co.

J. M. HEATH
T. L. SMITH

HEATH, SMITH & CO BLUE GRASS WHISKIES PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Dealers in

PURIFIED

HEATH, SMITH & CO. OLD COPPER DISTILLED WHISKIES 1864. PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.

29 FOURTH ST.

BETWEEN MAIN & RIVER,

Louisville, Ky.

ST. LOUIS MO.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO., Louisville, Ky.: A careful analysis of several samples of your whisky as established its purity. It is WELL PURIFIED from Fusil Oil, free from all poisons and other substances not essentially belonging to this class of liquors, as mild of taste and rich of flavor, which qualities recommend it to all in search of a PURE article of liquor for medicinal or other uses. ENO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. , 1869.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO.: GENTLEMEN—I have submitted samples of your whiskies, selected by myself from your warehouse, to a careful chemical analysis, and can say that I find them well purified from fusil oil, and entirely free from poisons said to be contained in much of the liquors of commerce. Your whiskies are mild and of good flavor, and I do not hesitate to cheerfully recommend them for medical and other purposes where PURE LIQUORS are useful. Yours truly, THOMAS E. JENKINS, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1869.

San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works, W. H. RHEA & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We have carefully analyzed the samples of Whisky marked "Rhea Whiskies," manufactured and purified by HEATH, SMITH & CO., wholesale dealers in Old Copper Distilled Whiskies, Louisville, Ky., for Fusil Oil and the usual adulterations and impurities of Whiskies, and fail to find any such impurities. JOHN HEWSTON, JR., Chemist and Sup't San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

First Premium at the Georgia State Fair in...........1869.
First Premium at the Arkansas State Fair in..........1869.
First Premium at the Alabama State Fair in...........1869.

These Whiskies take precedence wherever they are known.

Our goods are offered to those in the trade who desire a Copper Whisky strictly pure—no mixing—no adulteration—no poison—no addition of any foreign substances whatever. Druggists and dealers are solicited to call and examine our stock, or send us their orders. Our prices are lower than those of any other goods of equal age, saying nothing about their superior purity.

HEATH, SMITH & CO.,

de18 SuTu&Fr3m No. 29 Fourth street, between Main and river.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

☞ First appearance of the popular Comedian J. H. JACK and the wonderful phenomenon MASTER JULIEN REID.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1871, Shakspeare's humorous play of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—Sir John Falstaff, Mr. J. H. Jack. To conclude with the laughable farce of LITTLE PICKLE—Little Pickle, Julien Reid, assuming several different characters, with songs and dances.

☞ Saturday—Grand Matinee.

☞ Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Rosalie Jack.

Weisiger Hall.

THEODORE

THOMAS'

Unequaled Concert Organization

OF

50 DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEO. THOMAS will give

3 GRAND CONCERTS

Monday Evening, March 13,
Tuesday Evening, March 14,
Wednesday Evening, March 15.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

The celebrated Pianiste, will appear, together with the

Unrivaled Orchestra

Admission Tickets One Dollar; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence Thursday morning, March 9, at D. P. Faulds' Music Store. mh5 dtd

Weisiger Hall.

DANCING.

Mr. WASTELL has the honor to announce that the last quarter for this season will commence on FRIDAY next, March 10, at 3 p. m. Terms, per quarter $12, payable in advance.

☞ The GREAT WESTERN BAND is in attendance every Saturday from 3 to 6. mh5 d2

AT

Masonic Temple

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock, GRAND MASQUERADE at Prof. MUELLER'S Dancing Academy. Entrance on Green street.

STEAMBOATS.

COAL AT CAIRO, ILL.

The CAIRO CITY COAL CO. is selling Pittsburg Coal at 45 cents per box, and Illinois and Lower Ohio Coal at 30 cents per box. mh4 d6

FOR SALE—TOWBOATS, &c.—The towboats "Imperial," "Tiber," and "Clipper," with twelve model barges, all in good order. Will be sold together or singly as desired. Apply to JNO. ROBSON, Winona, Minn., or to HENRY A. HOMEYER & CO., St. Louis. fe18 dlm

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST. U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

McCARTHY & CO., Agents,

No. 41 Fourth street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.

SAM SANDERS, Capt......GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [Jan18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
H. H. WALKER, Clerk,

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on This Day, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M., from Portland wharf.

B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ANTELOPE and Barges......H. LOWREY, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 7th, at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

JOHN KILGOUR.......B. A. OGLESBY, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Regular Sunday Packet

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

BERMUDA..........WM. TICENOR, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day the 5th inst., at 10 A. M., positively, from city wharf.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company,

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

ROSE HITE..........CRIDER, Master.

Will leave as above on Monday, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Nashville Packet Company Line.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

EMMA FLOYD......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th, at 10 A. M. positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

JOHN KILGOUR.......B. A. OGLESBY, Master.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

To Saddlers and Shoemakers.

We have received the agency for the celebrated

UNION WAX-THREAD SEWING MACHINE!

Which we will sell at manufacturers' prices.

McCREADY & MARTIN,

Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings

fe3 d2mWF&Su 79 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Two front rooms, well furnished for housekeeping, in vicinity of First and Market sts. Immediate possession. To be sold cheap for cash. Address, for three days, WILLIAMS, at this office.*

FOR RENT—FRONT OFFICE—Second floor; conveniently arranged for a commission merchant, on Second street, near Main, No. 63. fe15 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS—Unfurnished. Suitable for gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, with board, at 282 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. mh4 SaSu&Tu*

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—On the south side of Broadway, between Clay and Shelby, containing seven rooms, bath-room, and gas. Apply to GREENE & CO., 179 Main st. mh2 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The five-story store-house, No. 165 Main street, north side, one door east of Fifth street, is offered for rent. Possession given the first of April. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO. mh2 dtf

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Of three rooms and kitchen on Fifteenth street; $16 per month. Furniture for sale at a bargain. Address 24, this office. mh3 Fr&Sa*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Several very nice rooms for gentlemen, furnished (without board), can be secured at a reasonable rate, if early application is made at No. 137 Chestnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth. References required. fe19 Su&Wetf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A beautiful residence, on the west side of Third, between Walnut and Breckinridge. Has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 164 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson, to J. R. TIMMONS. mr1 dtf

FOR RENT—SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SALOON STAND—That large and splendid two-story brick house on the southeast corner of First and Main streets, opposite the Galt House, fitted up in magnificent style. This is the best location in Louisville for a hotel on the European plan, and will be rented very low. Inquire at No. 238 West Main street, or to S. S. MEDDIS, No. 150 West Main street. fe26 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. de18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Suitable parties can be accommodated with first-class board by applying at No. 18 Walnut, bet. First and Second sts. mh4 d2*

BOARDING—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with good board, at 179 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. References required. mh3 d3

BOARDING—Suitable parties can be accommodated with first-class board at reasonable rates at 267 Walnut street, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts. fe28 d6*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILEY J. JOLLEY, of Elkton, county of Todd, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, Messenger. mh4 d4

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

Pianos, Groceries, and Furniture

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 7, at 10 o'clock, we will sell 2 pianos (one a 7-octave rosewood upright), 5 bbls sorghum, 3 bbls vinegar, tea, coffee, soaps, blacking, queensware, &c. After which an assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; carpets, oil-cloths, cook stove, &c. mh5

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Business Property on southwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, March 9, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut sts., we will sell a two-story brick business house of 5 rooms and store and cellar; also a frame business house of 2 rooms, store, and cellar, fronting on Walnut; together with a frame cottage of 2 rooms on Fifteenth, with stable, smoke house, &c. Lot 30x161 feet to a 20-foot alley. Terms—One-half cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

mh5 SuTuWe&Th

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

156½x198 feet of Ground in Portland

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, March 7, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on the south side of Front street, between Commercial and Grove, Portland, we will sell, in parcels to suit purchasers, a lot of ground fronting 156½ feet on Front street and extending back 198 feet to a 30-foot alley. Terms at sale.

mh4 d4 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

Executors' Sale Of Valuable Market-street Business Property

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on the north side of Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, we will sell a good two-story brick business house of about 8 rooms and attic and store-room. Lot 23x105 feet to an alley. Terms on day of sale.

B. G. BECKMAN, V. HODAPP, } Exe'rs.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auct'rs. fe19&mh5,8,9,10,11

By Wharton & Co.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE

OF

Ladies' and Gents'

Fine Gold & Silver Watches,

SILVER-PLATED WARE and FANCY GOODS,

At my Sales-room, No. 89 Market street,

Commencing FRIDAY, March 3, at 7 p. m.,

And continuing day and evening until the entire stock is disposed of.

The goods are all new, and have been selected for the retail trade, and present a favorable opportunity to those wishing to purchase such goods, as every article will be sold on a strict guarantee and without regard to price or value. Remember, opening sale Friday night at 7 o'clock. Call and examine goods for yourselves.

mh3 dtf WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERY LADY to save money and time by using Cornwell's Self fitting Waist and Shoulder-chart. It is far the best chart that has ever been invented. A perfect fit is guaranteed, or money refunded. Call at 120 Second st., or address Mrs. L. A. BASSETT. Agents wanted everywhere.*

WANTED—MEN—100 railroad men for Texas; also 25 carpenters, for bridge and trestle-work; 10 stone cutters. Good wages, healthy country, and prompt pay. Employment for 12 months, and only half-fare to the works. Call on the Agent at Birch's Hotel, No. 123 Fourth street, near Water.

WANTED—4 male cooks, 10 gardeners, 6 men with wives, 2 porters, 5 drivers, 2 dairymen, 500 farm hands, 1 groom, 30 woodmen and sawyers; also work in city for help of all kinds. Merchants, manufacturers, railroads, &c., find help at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

WANTED—HORSE AND ROCKAWAY—Any one having a good and safe family horse and a real nice light rockaway, for sale at a reasonable price, can find a purchaser by applying to Capt. B. W. JENKINS' Livery Stable, corner Fifth and Green streets. mh5d3*

WANTED—1,000 LADIES—To call and have their dresses made in the very latest styles, at short notice. Dress cutting taught by the latest and most improved modes. Mrs. N. L. MURRAY, 295 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE—A new house of moderate size, or a cottage, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located, at or before the 1st of May. If desired, on a long term. Address A. B., Postoffice box 108.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a first-class cutter of twenty years' experience in the best merchant tailor's establishment in Europe and America. Address, by letter, GEORGE STEPHENS, this office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—Inducement will be offered to trade vacant ground in the business portion of the city for a dwelling-house. Inquire of R. H. COURTNEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 77 Fourth street. mh5 dim

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN—Man as groom or farm hand, and woman as laundress, with recommendations. Hurstbourne, on Shelby pike, via Linden station, eight miles, or Louisville P. O. Box 101.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a lad 16 years of age; can write a fair hand and is perfectly willing to work his way into business. Address WILLIE S. Reference given if required.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady, in a private family, where she can have a good home, and do sewing and cutting for the family. Address A. Y., this office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—In a pleasant location, by a gentleman. Address, stating location and terms, G. C., Courier-Journal. mh5d2*

WANTED—TO RENT—A few acres of ground and a small house in the country. State particulars and price, and address P. C., this office.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Rooms furnished or unfurnished with first-class board. Apply at Nos. 34 and 36 Walnut street, above Second.

WANTED—25 MORE YOUNG LADIES—At the Falls City Straw Works, No. 270 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With $300 to $500 cash capital, to engage in a paying business. Address "G." this office, for three days.

WANTED—SEVERAL APPRENTICES—Immediately, to learn dress-making, at No. 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That MADAM ODAIR the Fortune-teller, can be consulted at No. 203 East Main street, up stairs.

WANTED—BOARD—With front room, in a small family, by a young man. Address, with location, F. C., this office.

WANTED—BUGGY—For a good, second-hand, top-buggy $150 cash will be paid. Address for three days, C. H., Courier-Journal office. mh4 d2*

WANTED—TO RENT—A cottage, with two or three rooms and kitchen. Address A. B. LAWRENCE, P. O. mh4 d2*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Both day and permanent. Apply at 188 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green. mh4 d2

WANTED—BOARDERS—Apply for terms at 285 Chestnut st., bet. Seventh and Eighth. mh4 d2*

WANTED—A RARE BUSINESS OPENING—Having leased the sole right of manufacturing tobacco in the Kentucky State penitentiary, I offer my stand, fixtures, stock, business arrangements (which are equal to any in the trade), and good will for sale on easy terms. The trade is now bought up to $70,000 per annum. WM. F. BEASLEY, 63 Sixth street. mh3 d5

WANTED—HOUSE—By a gentleman and wife, a small furnished house between Sixth and Preston streets. Good references given. Address J. G. T., Courier-Journal office. fe25 d3tawtf*

WANTED—TO SELL—In part or whole, a first-class retail Hardware Business, favorably located and doing a good cash business. Capital required, either $4,000 to $5,000 or $8,000 to $9,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for three days, "Hardware," Courier-Journal. mh3 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Three plain and agreeable gentlemen to room in a large, airy, front room, with board. A good bath-room is near. Apply at 179 West Green street. mh3 d3

WANTED—50 trunk and valise makers. STRATTON, SNODGRASS & CO. fe22 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable families find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90 Postoffice. de24

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Saponica, at 179 Fourth street. Have you seen it?—this Saponica is polished glass, cleanses silver and gold, takes spots off marble, cleanses paint and varnished furniture. Every person uses it that sees it.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING—At a sacrifice. A rare chance. The comfortable, neat, and desirable brick dwelling on First street, No. 232, west side, between Walnut and Chestnut, containing nine rooms and attic, with gas, and all modern improvements; lot 28 feet front by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot alley, paved; stable, carriage-house, &c., at the reduced price of $6,500; short payments. Call on the premises, or at my office, No. 477 West Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. R. R. JONES. fe25 dtf

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING INTEREST—To an active and energetic business man, who can command $1 500, and will devote his time to the business, will sell an interest in an established manufacturing enterprise for a household implement in use by every family, one of large consumption, yielding a handsome profit. Full explanation and best references given and required. Address T. S., Courier-Journal office. mh3 d3*

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME BUGGIES—One open-top. Will be sold low if called for soon. Been used but a short time. Call at McQUILLAN'S Carriage Factory, 99 Third st. mh5 eod3

FOR SALE—MILK—Warranted rich and pure. Buy tickets at HENDERSON'S Alderney Dairy, west side Fifth street, south of Kentucky.

FOR SALE—A large number of houses and lots, building-lots, farms, suburban property, &c. For a full description see our Real Estate Circular for March, 1871, which can be procured, free of charge, at the County Court Clerk's office, Bradley & Gilbert's, W. Scott Glore's, Frank Madden's, or at our office. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 366 West Market street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat modern dwelling, on East street, near Walnut—6 rooms. Will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson, mh4 d6

FOR SALE—FLOWERS, &c.—For Roses, first this season, and Flowers, Seeds, &c., go to northwest corner of Third and Walnut. mh4 d3*

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS—A rare chance for investment at a bargain, on the east side of Sixth street, between Main and Market streets, in this city. Apply to HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO. fe26 Su&Wetf

FOR SALE—A SALOON—Doing a good business. Can be purchased at a fair price if application is made for it soon. Good reasons given for selling. Apply for terms, &c., on the premises, No. 37 Market st., between First and Brook.

FOR SALE—MARE AND BUGGY—A fast, young mare and light trotting buggy, a very fancy turnout, at a reasonable figure. Apply at No. 133 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. mr1 d5*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A new two-story and attic residence on the south side Chestnut street between Brook and Floyd. The house contains 7 rooms, besides attic, bath-room, &c. Lot 30x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe28 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT—ON TEN YEARS' CREDIT—A desirable modern built three-story brick—10 rooms, all modern improvements, with stable and carriage-house, centrally located. Apply to ERASTUS D. TYLER, 75 Fifth st. fe26 dtf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A good and well-established prescription drug store, in a good locality, doing a fine business. Good reasons given for selling. Address C., at this office. fe19 d&Sulm

FOR SALE—GROUND—1,000 feet of the most desirable ground, on Third and Fourth streets, in lots to suit buyers, on long time. THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe12 dtf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES GOOD LAND—Six or seven small improvements upon it. Will divide to suit purchasers and give credit to purchaser lumber for building purposes. Said land lies three miles west of Bardstown Junction, N. R. R. Terms easy, or will trade for city property. Apply to CALDWELL, ELSTON & CO., Jefferson st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, or HASBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Agents, 68 Jefferson st., between Second and Third. mh5 eod6

LOST.

LOST—SMALL GOLD MEDAL—With inscription as follows: "Token of gratitude from a dying soldier to his friend Mr. Pierce Kennedy to Dr. J. A. Larrabee, U. S. Army." A reasonable reward will be paid if returned to Dr. LARRABEE, No. 243 East Broadway, near Jackson.

LOST—COLLAR—Or taken by mistake from the Consistory rooms a black silk collar, with 32 embroidered on it in gold. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to me, at No. 135 Fifth street. J. ALLEN PORTER, 32°, Gr.: Regt.: mh5d2

LOST—DOG—On March 3d, a small black-and-tan terrier. Any one finding her will be suitably rewarded on returning her to 353 Brook street.*

SPECKMANN & DIX LOUISVILLE, KY.

70 FOURTH ST.

Builders' AND RAILROAD

HARDWARE

CUTLERY, AND Patent Locks.

70 FOURTH ST.

RAILROAD HARDWARE